

U.S. Issues Figures on Infiltration

Totals Are Lower Than During 1968

By Ralph Blumenthal

SAIGON, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Enemy infiltration into South Vietnam in 1969 totaled 100,000 to 110,000 troops, or 30,000 to 40,000 fewer than in 1968, according to estimates by officials here.

As in 1968, they said, infiltration rose at the end of last year from a seasonal mid-year dip, but the monthly figures for last November and December were still reported to have been below the 3,500 and 4,500 North Vietnamese troops who were reported to have slipped into the South in November and December of 1968.

Thus, at the end of 1969, according to official estimates, there were 230,000 to 240,000 enemy troops and Communist political cadres in and bordering South Vietnam, a drop from the 250,000 estimated at the end of 1968.

Of these, about 130,000 were described as Viet Cong and the remainder as North Vietnamese infiltrators. Of the total military forces, about 40 percent, or less than 90,000, were believed to be combat troops, the rest supporting forces. About half of the total Communist forces, approximately 120,000, were believed to be in South Vietnam, the other half poised outside.

Key to Intentions

One significance of the enemy figures as a key to Communist intentions is difficult to assess, authorities here said. They note that while the number of enemy troops entering the South may be down, many thousands of others are in the "pipeline" en route from the North or Cambodia to Laos for a thrust into the South at any time.

The uncertainty surrounding the evaluation of the infiltration figures appears to reach to the highest levels in Washington.

President Nixon and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird reported recently that infiltration was up, apparently comparing it to earlier last year. Secretary of State William P. Rogers said Dec. 23 that it was down by 60 percent, apparently comparing it to the year-end figures of 1968.

Because Mr. Nixon has said that enemy infiltration is a major determinant in his troop withdrawal policy and because American officials say they do not want to show the Communists how much—or how little—they know of enemy movements, officials here declined to discuss infiltration except on a background basis and without attribution.

Fewer Defectors

SAIGON, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Defections to the South Vietnamese side by persons with connections with the Viet Cong dropped sharply in December, according to statistics compiled by American officials here.

The American officials said that 2,574 persons had defected to the South Vietnamese government in the four-week period ending Jan. 3. This compares with totals of 4,021 and 5,615 for similar periods in November and October respectively.

Christian Dior SALE on January 6, 7 and 8th DIOR BOUTIQUE 32, av. Montaigne 359.93.64 1st floor



ON THE SPOT—Lt. Gen. William Peers at My Lai pointing out some observations to a civilian member of his investigation team looking into the alleged massacre. Gen. Peers, who is trying to find out whether U.S. field commanders tried to cover up the massacre, wound up his on-the-spot investigation Monday and returned to Saigon.

Meadlo Lawyer Says Ex-GI Has Done Nothing Criminal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (WP).—Ex-GI Paul Meadlo, who said in a national television interview that he killed ten or 15 men, women and children at My Lai, South Vietnam, has done nothing that would justify criminal prosecution or conviction, a lawyer for the 22-year-old former private said yesterday.

"I just don't believe that a private in the U.S. Army can be held responsible for what the Army compels him to do," said John A. Kesler, Mr. Meadlo's lawyer and a Democratic state legislator in Indiana.

"Certainly he was following instructions over there. Paul Meadlo didn't start the war and he didn't decide who the enemy was. Every ounce of training the Army gave him said, 'You're to follow instructions.' If there's something wrong, it's certainly not with Paul Meadlo."

Mr. Kesler appeared at a press conference in the Pentagon after Mr. Meadlo, of Terre Haute, Ind., had testified for 30 minutes before an Army panel investigating the original handling of the My Lai incident by military authorities.

Mr. Kesler said that if Mr. Meadlo, who has not been charged, is brought to trial, the probable defense argument will be that he was following orders.

Nuremberg Cited

Asked if the Nuremberg trials after World War II had not placed responsibility on the person carrying out military orders, Mr. Kesler said: "Nuremberg was a grossly different situation than that of Meadlo."

"Paul Meadlo has done nothing more than any soldier who has been in Vietnam," Mr. Kesler said. "He did not want to go, but he was taken in by the draft. He didn't want to be in the infantry, but he was put there. He was told he was in the Army and he was there to follow orders."

"How could you run an Army if the privates were free to dispute the instructions of their officers? Can a private say, 'Wait a minute, Lieutenant, I don't know if that's a legal order or not, and I want you to prove it to me?'"

"The privates have got to have the right to rely on their officers, do their bidding, without analyzing it."

In a television interview in November, Mr. Meadlo, speaking of Lt. William L. Calley Jr., who has been charged with 109 murders at My Lai, said he and Lt. Calley

gathered 70 to 75 people "and Lt. Calley . . . said, 'Meadlo, we got another job to do.' And so he walked over to the people and he started pushing them off and shooting them."

Lawyers Visit Vietnam

CHU LAI, South Vietnam, Jan. 6 (AP).—Opposing lawyers in the impending court-martial of Lt. Calley arrived at American Division headquarters here today to conduct their own investigation.

Maj. Kenneth Raby, defense counsel for Lt. Calley, and Capt. Aubrey Daniel, the prosecutor, conferred briefly with Maj. Gen. Lloyd B. Ramsey, the American Division's commanding general.

Maj. Raby said they planned to go later to My Lai, 12 miles south of Chu Lai. My Lai is where the alleged massacre of civilians by U.S. troops occurred on March 16, 1968.

Agnew, but allowing four camera crews of the U.S. Information Agency.

"To the best of my knowledge," said Mr. Klein, there was no conscious attempt either by the Army or by the Vice-President's staff to restrict network coverage, and the situation probably was due to a bureaucratic mixup.

Peace Corps 'Meddling'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Peace Corps Director Joseph P. Blatter said yesterday that the internal affairs of a host nation "will be discharged."

Mr. Blatter's comment came one day before the visit of Vice-President Spiro Agnew to Kabul, Afghanistan, where it was reported some Peace Corps members planned publicly to protest U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

"No one denies any volunteer the right to think as he chooses and to express himself on foreign policy," Mr. Blatter said. "But the first rule a volunteer learns about service overseas is that he must respect the religious, cultural and political traditions of the country he is serving."

A Peace Corps spokesman said, "A demonstration that gets in the way of the host country's reception of Agnew is an internal matter within that country."

"When an important official comes over to visit and the Peace Corps volunteer demonstrates, then that Peace Corps volunteer is participating in internal politics."

"There's an important distinction between that and a volunteer with his own opinion about foreign policy."

"But he," Cardinal Koenig told the magazine, "will remain in his city because he cannot agree to be 'worded' like a common criminal who knows himself to be innocent."

Pisa Tower Work To Begin in 1971

PISA, Italy, Jan. 6 (AP).—It will be another year before work is begun to prevent the Leaning Tower of Pisa from leaning any farther, it has been announced.

What work will be done has still not been decided. The Italian government is conducting a competition for the best idea on how to stop the tower from leaning.

So far, more than 3,000 proposals have arrived in Rome for study by a government committee. The government has set aside \$51 million for the work.

Myrl Alexander, U.S. Prison Chief, To Retire Jan. 31

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—Myrl E. Alexander, veteran director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, will retire on Jan. 31. Attorney General John N. Mitchell announced yesterday.

Mr. Mitchell said that Mr. Alexander, 60, an internationally recognized authority on treatment of criminals, will return to the faculty of Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Ill., where he is a professor of correctional administration.

"I have agreed to Myrl Alexander's retirement with great reluctance," Mr. Mitchell said, "and only after he agreed to continue helping us as a consultant."

Paradise in the Sun ESTORIL

Splendid beaches, delightful scenery, festivals and flowers, fine hotels, superb seafood, gay casinos, roulette . . . a miraculous climate the year 'round! Let us tell you about it . . . Junta de Turismo, Estoril, Portugal.

Please send me brochures and rates on all Astir Hotels in Greece

ASTIR HOTEL Co. Name _____ 35 Studios Street Address _____ Athens 115, Greece City _____ Country _____

Dayan Says Israel Killed 1,000 in Egypt Since April, 1969, And Lost Only 113

JERUSALEM, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said today Egypt has lost more than 1,000 dead since Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser officially cancelled the cease-fire on the Suez frontier April 1, 1969.

Israel lost 113 dead and 330 wounded during the same period, he said.

In a kind of statistical summary of comparative losses since the June 1967 war, Gen. Dayan also said in reply to parliamentary questions that Israeli warplanes have carried out 168 air strikes against Arab military and guerrilla bases and fought 35 dogfights with Egyptian and Syrian planes.

He said Israel has downed 76 Arab aircraft—52 Egyptian and 14 Syrian. He gave no figure of Israeli aircraft losses but said of 15, Gen. Dayan said Arab aircraft losses included 46 MIG-21s—the most advanced plane in Arab arsenals—18 MIG-17s and 14 Sukhoi-7s.

Terrorist Actions

Turning to the war waged by Arab guerrilla organizations in Israel and the occupied territories, Gen. Dayan said that in 950 separate "terrorist actions"—44 in Israel and 856 in the occupied territories—there were 23 Israeli soldiers killed and 185 wounded and 40 Israeli civilians killed and 360 wounded.

But Arabs of the occupied territories suffered almost as badly, according to Gen. Dayan. He said 35 were killed and 461 injured as a result of guerrilla strikes, including nine killed and 28 injured by Israeli forces counter-attacking against guerrillas.

Gen. Dayan painted a grim picture of Arab rearmament since the war, asserting the Soviet Union now is supplying arms to Sudan as well as to the Arab countries whose destroyed arsenals it has more than restored.

Gen. Dayan said that compared with eve of the 1967 war, the Egyptian armor and air strength now is at 170 percent, Syrian armor at 180 percent and Iraq armor at 120 percent and air strength at 140 percent.

He said that in addition to numerical increases in Arab arsenals, there also has been pronounced improvement in the types and quality of weaponry.

Guerrilla Claims

AMMAN, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Arab guerrillas said today they carried out 490 military operations against Israel during December, ranging from the sinking of river rafts to shooting down aircraft.

A spokesman for the guerrilla coordinating body said Israeli loss of life was "believed to be very great."

The guerrillas lost 26 men dead, he said. A further 35 were wounded.

The spokesman said the guerrillas destroyed or damaged 250 Israeli military vehicles, 281 troop positions and barracks, 75 artillery and machine-gun positions, 28 bridges, railroad and rafts, 17 ammunition and oil stores, 27 plant and engineering units, 17 water pipes and 72 "various establishments."

Seeks Accord With 3 Nations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Negotiations with France, Turkey and Mexico have raised hopes that illicit heroin traffic into the United States can be dried up within three years, a White House source said today.

The high level negotiations were undertaken last February at the direction of President Nixon, who felt the narcotics traffic and high crime rates associated with it had become one of America's serious social problems.

Top officials of France, Turkey and Mexico were told it would be a foreign policy objective of the United States to stop the growing illicit opium poppy and the illicit manufacture of heroin anywhere in the world.

The White House source said this approach was taken because more than half a century of experience had demonstrated the futility of trying to keep illicit narcotics from entering the United States if they are freely manufactured abroad.

Most From Turkey

He said about 80 percent of the heroin entering this country is from opium poppies grown in Turkey and processed in plants in and around Marseilles, France.

Another 15 percent comes from Mexico and the remaining 5 percent dribbles in from several Asian countries.

Although U.S. officials at the law enforcement level have tried many years to enlist international cooperation in stopping heroin traffic, the White House source said, this will be the first time the effort was raised to the presidential level.

He said that the response of U.S. officials realize this is not an easy step for Turkey to take because the poppies are the only cash crop for many small and poor farmers, the source said.

However, the total cash value of the Turkish opium crop is estimated at only \$6 million a year and the United States has indicated that, as the principal beneficiary of the poppy-growing ban, it would expect to indemnify the Turks against this economic loss, he added.

The White House source said that negotiations with Mexico also "are proceeding satisfactorily," although no agreement has yet been completed.

"We are very hopeful that these measures will succeed in drying up a very large part of the heroin traffic into the United States within the next one to three years," he added.

He said that the United States now has an estimated 180,000 heroin addicts and "unless drastic measures are taken to stop the supply, the number is likely to skyrocket in years ahead because the problem is moving beyond the ghetto and invading the affluent neighborhoods as well."

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR

800 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003

Russian Says Ban on Vodka Would Benefit Output, Souls

MOSCOW, Jan. 6 (UPI).—A revenue if its vodka monopolies were closed down and suggested that the population would be willing to make up the lost income by donating part of their salaries to the state treasury.

Viktor Logunov, of Krasnodar, in a long article in the Communist youth newspaper Kommunisticheskaya Pravda, said vodka cost the country hundreds of millions of rubles in lost production every year, broke up families and demoralized youth.

He admitted that some Western countries had experimented with prohibition without success. But, he said, "those were capitalist countries where the class of exploiters is not at all interested in stopping the workers' drinking."

Mr. Logunov conceded that the state would lose considerable revenue if its vodka monopolies were closed down and suggested that the population would be willing to make up the lost income by donating part of their salaries to the state treasury.

Moonside Aspect

The brewing of moonshine, admittedly widespread in rural districts, would not threaten prohibition, Mr. Logunov said.

Most home-brewed spirits, he said, are distilled "by wives for husbands, or mothers for sons, to persuade them to drink at home and not spend money on expensive vodka."

Once the legal source of vodka was cut off, he said, wives and mothers would refuse to brew and tell their husbands "be patient for a moment or two, darling, and you'll forget it."

As for large-scale moonshiners, "it is easy to find the and the glorious militia [police] will take care of them."

Nok, said Mr. Logunov, is a killjoy. "Very good drink such as champagne and a snack can replace vodka," he said. "They are so expensive vodka drinks could not afford them."

Vodka costs about three rubles a pint—\$3.80 at the official exchange rate.

Czechs Bar Liberal Author From Lecture in Switzerland

VIENNA, Jan. 6 (NYT).—A leading Czechoslovak author and playwright, Pavel Kohout, informed the Literary Society of Lucerne, Switzerland, today that he had not been authorized to leave the country to keep a lecturing engagement in that city tomorrow.

The refusal of an exit permit to Mr. Kohout followed a denunciation of the writer as one of the Czechoslovak "advocates of Israeli aggression," by the Communist party organ Pravda of Bratislava yesterday.

The article was the latest of a number of recent Czechoslovak press comments that linked Jewish intellectuals who had supported the drive for more democracy in 1960 with "Zionism."

Mr. Kohout was one of three liberal writers who were expelled by the Czechoslovak Communist party in October. The others were Ludvik Vaculik and Antonin Liehm. All three had passionately backed the Prague Spring.

While Mr. Kohout was today forced to cancel his trip to Lucerne, 200 members of the opera troupe of the Prague National Theater were allowed to leave for a ten-day tour of Italy.

Czech Culture Minister Miroslav Bruscek, an ultra-conservative, warned in November that only those artists and intellectuals who were proving their total commitment to the present party line would be allowed to go abroad.

Yesterday's Pravda of Bratislava article recalled the role Mr. Kohout played at the congress of the Czechoslovak Writers Union in June, 1967, now considered a milestone in the country's evolution.

Mr. Kohout then delivered a speech defending Israel against the almost daily attacks from the regime of President Antonin Novotny. Pravda of Bratislava also did not mention that Mr. Kohout read at the 1967 congress also a letter from Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Soviet author, criticizing Stalinism and neo-Stalinism.

Theatrical Appearance

The "theatrical appearance" of Mr. Kohout and like-minded writers at the 1967 congress marked "the onset of counter-revolution," Pravda of Bratislava said yesterday.

Pravda of Bratislava named Dr. Frantisek Kriegel, Edward Goldstuecker, Ota Sik, Zdenek Myjnar, Antonin Liehm, and others, as prominent Jewish backers of Mr. Dubcek, but conceded that many other leading supporters of Mr. Dubcek were not Jewish.

Existing equipment to produce powerful lasers—highly concentrated light beams—is too cumbersome to form part of a bomb, Gen. Gambiez said. But he said chemically produced lasers, now under study, could offer the perfect solution to triggering the new bomb.

The new possibility is now being taken up by the H-bomb within the financial reach of any state with competent technicians," he wrote. "Any underdeveloped state, any private enterprise of worldwide scale, can afford the luxury of unleashing a general atomic war," he said.

Arms Balance at Stake

At stake was the Middle East arms balance. There was some feeling that the French, while officially maintaining the embargo, might use Libya as a way of circumventing it. The Israeli ground attack, coming at the same time, reinforced these feelings.

But judging from the reaction following the French explanations, the U.S. government is apparently satisfied. Both sides have been trying to keep close contacts to avoid any friction that could mar President Georges Pompidou's trip to the United States next month.

Mr. Pompidou's return here from Washington to help prepare for the visit.

The Franco-Libyan agreement has a special importance for both countries. For France, it is a chance to sell arms without breaking its embargo and to increase what Mr. Pompidou calls the French "presence" in the Mediterranean. It also helps France obtain Libyan oil sources. For Libya, it is a chance to deal with a self-avowed Arab Western country, after ending contracts with both Britain and the United States.

Tough Stance

The arms deal, however, points out the relative of the French embargo. While Libya under King Idris was not a "belligerent" during the six-day war and, therefore, could receive arms, the new revolutionary council has adopted a tough anti-Israel stance.

Questioned about French Middle East policy at a press reception yesterday, Mr. Pompidou said that "French policy is not the elimination of Israel but its promotion to co-existence."

He said that the best arms policy would be a total Middle East embargo, but that instead "for twenty and half years everybody has been selling to everybody."

The French don't want to appear too anti-Israel on the eve of Mr. Pompidou's trip to America. The

Big Four and their role in the East peacekeeping is certain one of the prime topics for Mr. Pompidou and President Nixon. There is some fear that Mr. Pompidou's trip might be used for a series of demonstrations of French position in the world, ready a group of U.S. Jewish organizations have called on Mr. Pompidou to change French policy.

"We call upon President Pompidou," said the letter from a conference of presidents of Jewish organizations, "to reassert the national French position of respect for human values by lifting embargo against a small, bent only on surviving."

Rogers, Rabin Meet

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Israeli Ambassador Eliezer Shalev conferred yesterday for an hour on the Middle East situation.

Mr. Rabin asked for the 45th time to report to Mr. Rogers on his return from Israel. Mr. Rabin attended a special session of the Israeli cabinet, Dec. 15, which dealt with the latest American peace proposals for the Middle East.

Mr. Rabin is understood to be explained to Mr. Rogers his government's opposition to the U.S. formulas.

WEATHER

CITY	TEMP	WIND	SEA
AMSTERDAM	6	W	Snow
ANKARA	10	SE	Very dry
ATHENS	18	SE	Overall
BAGDAD	19	SE	Partly dry
BELGRADE	3	W	Very dry
BELLEVILLE	28	SE	Partly dry
BRUSSELS	2	W	Snow
BUDAPEST	1	W	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	22	SE	Sunny
CHICAGO	15	W	Very dry
COPENHAGEN	4	SE	Very dry
DOSTA P SOU	13	SE	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	SE	Partly dry
EDINBURGH	3	W	Partly dry
FLORENCE	13	SE	Sunny
FRANKFURT	1	W	Very dry
GENEVA	3	SE	Partly dry
HELSINKI	1	SE	Overcast
ISTANBUL	18	SE	Very dry
LAS PALMAS	20	SE	Cloudy
LONDON	15	SE	Cloudy
MADRID	10	SE	Sunny
MILAN	1	W	Partly dry
MOSCOW	1	W	Cloudy
MUNICH	1	W	Cloudy
NEW YORK	11	SE	Partly dry
NICE	17	SE	Very dry
OSLO	1	W	Partly dry
PARIS	10	SE	Cloudy
PRAGUE	9	SE	Very dry
ROME	16	SE	Very dry
SPAIN	1	W	Very dry
STOCKHOLM	1	W	Overcast
TOKYO	18	SE	Partly dry
VIENNA	2	W	Very dry
WARSAW	1	W	Snow
WASHINGTON	1	W	Cloudy
ZURICH	1	W	Very dry

U.S. Weather Service report at 11:00 GMT, where at 12:00 GMT

Greece in spring is Greece at its best!

And spring starts early in Greece. Come in time for the colorful Easter celebrations at the end of April or just relax under a blue, sunny sky by a crystal-clear sea that's warm enough to swim in. And while you're about it you might as well enjoy the fine food, superb service and friendly atmosphere that will help you derive the utmost enjoyment from your Greek vacation. For the ultimate in luxury try the ASTIR PALACE HOTEL & BUNGALOWS at Voulgimeli Beach near Athens. Other Astir Hotels in Corfu, Crete, Rhodes, Kamens Vouria spe, etc. Apply to your travel agent or send in the coupon below for details on all 15 Astir Hotels in Greece.

Please send me brochures and rates on all Astir Hotels in Greece

ASTIR HOTEL Co. Name _____ 35 Studios Street Address _____ Athens 115, Greece City _____ Country _____

Paradise in the Sun ESTORIL

Splendid beaches, delightful scenery, festivals and flowers, fine hotels, superb seafood, gay casinos, roulette . . . a miraculous climate the year 'round! Let us tell you about it . . . Junta de Turismo, Estoril, Portugal.

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR

800 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003

WEATHER

CITY	TEMP	WIND	SEA
AMSTERDAM	6	W	Snow
ANKARA	10	SE	Very dry
ATHENS	18	SE	Overall
BAGDAD	19	SE	Partly dry
BELGRADE	3	W	Very dry
BELLEVILLE	28	SE	Partly dry
BRUSSELS	2	W	Snow
BUDAPEST	1	W	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	22	SE	Sunny
CHICAGO	15	W	Very dry
COPENHAGEN	4	SE	Very dry
DOSTA P SOU	13	SE	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	SE	Partly dry
EDINBURGH	3	W	Partly dry
FLORENCE	13	SE	Sunny
FRANKFURT	1	W	Very dry
GENEVA	3	SE	Partly dry
HELSINKI	1	SE	Overcast
ISTANBUL	18	SE	Very dry
LAS PALMAS	20	SE	Cloudy
LONDON	15	SE	Cloudy
MADRID	10	SE	Sunny
MILAN	1	W	Partly dry
MOSCOW	1	W	Cloudy
MUNICH	1	W	Cloudy
NEW YORK	11	SE	Partly dry
NICE	17	SE	Very dry
OSLO	1	W	Partly dry
PARIS	10	SE	Cloudy
PRAGUE	9	SE	Very dry
ROME	16	SE	Very dry
SPAIN	1	W	Very dry
STOCKHOLM	1	W	Overcast
TOKYO	18	SE	Partly dry
VIENNA	2	W	Very dry
WARSAW	1	W	Snow
WASHINGTON	1	W	Cloudy
ZURICH	1	W	Very dry

U.S. Weather Service report at 11:00 GMT, where at 12:00 GMT

Bitterly Fought Contest

Police Study UMW Election As Motive for Three Murders

CLARKSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 6 (UPI)—Police inquired today into a bitter union election for a motive for the murder of a former union official and his wife and daughter.

Police said Joseph (Jack) Yablonski, 39, his wife Margaret, 37, and his daughter, Charlotte, 25, were shot dead in their beds, probably on New Year's Day. More than one killer is thought involved.

"It was an execution," said Corporal Farrell Jackson. "They did it. They did nothing else and then left."

Mr. Yablonski on Dec. 31 lost a bitterly contested fight for the presidency of the United Mine Workers Union, W.A. (Tony) Boyle won re-election by a 2-1 margin.

However, both Mr. Boyle and the coroner, a friend of the Yablonski family, said they doubted the election campaign had anything to do with the slayings.

Bitter Campaign

But some people recall the bitter campaign and Mr. Yablonski's assertion that he had been threatened. State police said they were looking into the election as part of their investigation. The Federal Bureau of Investigation entered the case yesterday.

Dr. Ernest Abernathy, the pathologist who performed autopsies on the bodies, said the slayings prob-

Dizzy Dean Is Accused of Placing Bets

BILOXI, Miss., Jan. 6 (UPI)—Baseball Hall of Fame pitcher Dizzy Dean has been accused of placing bets with local bookmakers for Lansing, Mich., businessmen in an affidavit filed in U.S. District Court here, it was learned today.

U.S. Commissioner Verla Sweetman, also clerk of court, said the affidavit was attached in support of a search warrant request authorizing federal agents to search the 406 Club at Biloxi. The request was filed by Herbert Hinchman, an Internal Revenue Service investigator from Detroit.

Federal agents disclosed in Detroit yesterday the arrest of three Biloxi men and another in New York City in an alleged nationwide sports betting ring that may have grossed in the millions of dollars. The four arrests brought to 14 the number of men picked up since New Year's Day in Michigan, Arizona and Nevada.

The affidavit filed in Biloxi alleged that Mr. Dean "placed bets for Howard Sobor with three men known as Sammy, P.H. and Wimpy at the 406 Club." It also alleged that Sobor regularly "called Dean at Dean's home in Wiggins, Miss., and that the calls concerned wagering information." Sobor wanted Dean to place for him.

Federal agents arrived with a warrant seeking Mr. Dean's hotel room in Las Vegas on New Year's Day.

Refusing \$1.26 Billion Hike

Nixon Will Veto HEW Bill If Passed in Present Form

By Don Oberdorfer

LAGUNA BEACH, Calif., Jan. 6 (UPI)—The White House declared today that President Nixon "absolutely" will veto the Health, Education and Welfare appropriations bill should Congress pass it in its present form, and appealed to Republican lawmakers to help sustain the veto.

Mr. Nixon's principal objection is the increase of \$1.26 billion written into the bill by the Democratic-controlled Congress. Most of the increase is for education programs.

An appeal dispatched to Republican senators and representatives and made public here today described the HEW bill as "a challenge to Congress to restore fiscal integrity to its congressional process."

On Dec. 19, Mr. Nixon warned Congress by letter that he would veto the HEW appropriations as it had been passed by the House and Senate in separate but differing bills.

The statement released today, a

further detailing of Mr. Nixon's views, declares that "much of HEW spending is not discretionary but mandatory and this would create a special problem."

Should the President be forced to spend the money appropriated, the statement said, "such huge increases for education would force major reductions in health, medical research and other desirable programs."

"Approval of so huge an increase for this activity, whether by the President or the Congress, would signal the American people that their national leaders are unable or unwilling to contain inflation," the statement said.

McCormack Appeals to GOP

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—House Speaker John W. McCormack called on Republicans today to set aside party interests and override President Nixon's threatened veto of the \$1.26 billion Health and Education money bill.

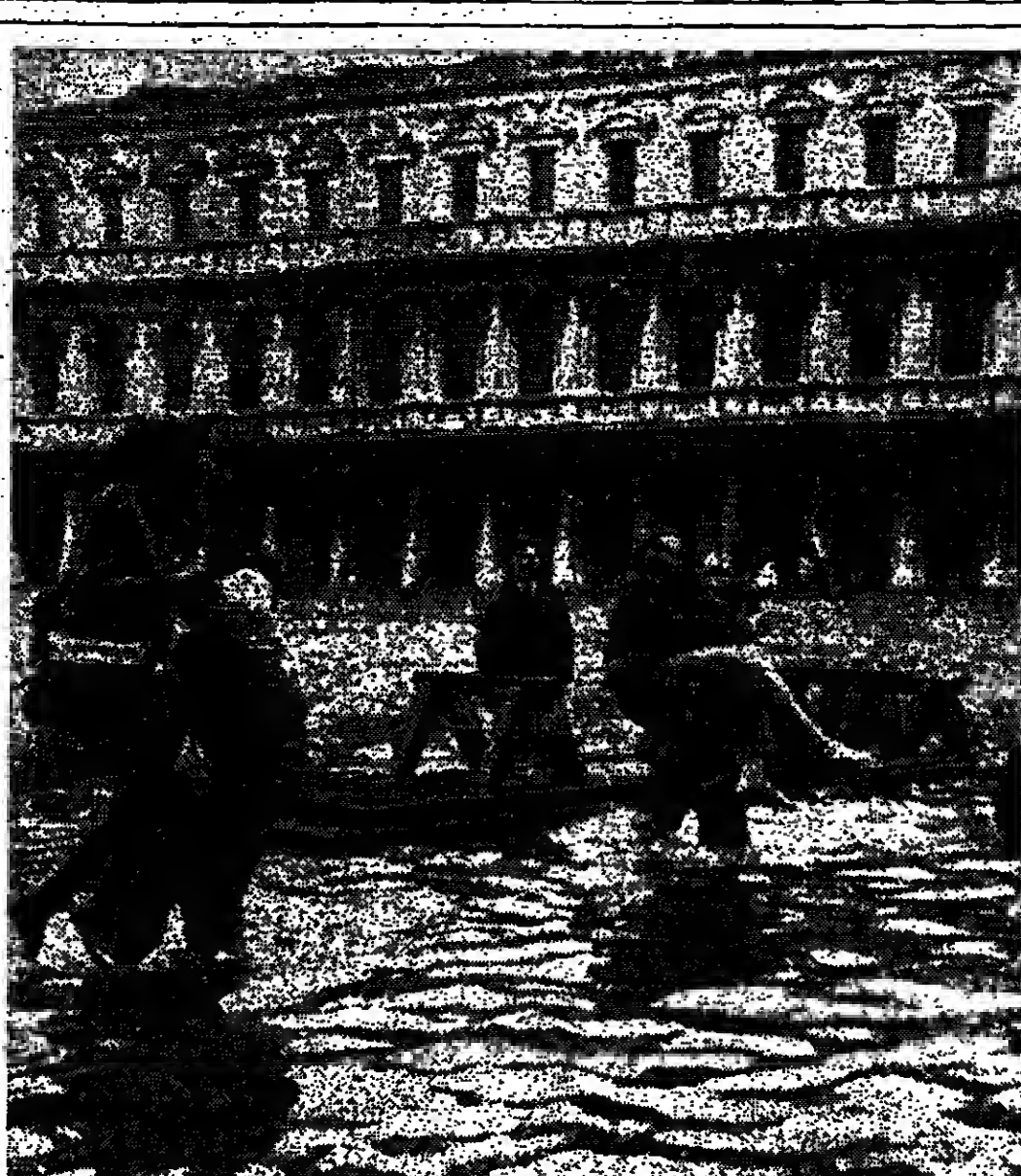
His comment came a day after the White House began lobbying GOP members of Congress to support a veto of the bill. The House passed measure is gaining in the Senate.

"If the bill is vetoed, every effort will be made to override the veto," Sen. McCormack said in an interview.

Dodd Will Seek Senate Seat Again

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 6 (UPI)—Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, D-Conn., promising to file a financial statement to show "that I have not been enriched as a member of the Senate," announced his candidacy today for re-nomination to a third term in Congress.

Sen. Dodd's expected announcement was made just two weeks after a decision by the Justice Department not to prosecute criminally the senator as a result of his tenure in the Senate in 1967 for using \$116,000 in campaign funds for his personal use.



SEE VENICE AND SWIM—It would, indeed, have been an ill wind, the one that pushed the Adriatic into Venice's Piazza San Marco, if it had not blown some good. To these young men, for instance, carrying these signorine from pillar to post.

Marshals Eject 3 Youths

Shouting Erupts as Daley Testifies at Chicago Trial

CHICAGO, Jan. 6 (AP)—An outburst of shouting and screaming erupted in a federal courtroom as Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago was testifying today in the trial of seven men charged with conspiracy to incite riots at the time of the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

Federal marshals dragged three spectators—two of them girls—from the back row of the crowded courtroom minutes after the mayor took the witness stand.

The marshals ordered one girl to leave the room after laughing and hissing greeted one of the mayor's responses to a question by defense lawyer William M. Kunstler.

The girl refused to leave the room and a marshal and a woman bailiff crowded into the row to seize her.

Other youths shouted: "The marshals are creating disorder... It's just like the convention again." Four other marshals pushed their way through the spectator section and dragged the youth and two girls from the courtroom.

Prior to questioning Mr. Daley, Mr. Kunstler asked whether it was necessary to have the marshals in the courtroom.

There were 17 marshals in the courtroom at the time.

Yesterday, the defense brought five witnesses to the stand to try to clear the slate for the long-awaited appearance of Mr. Daley.

The mayor's testimony had been delayed from day to day since he

Tex Ritter Aims To Give Senate Nashville Sound

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 6 (AP)—Tex Ritter, baritone who rode into many a silver-screen sunset, singing all the way, became a candidate yesterday for the U.S. Senate seat held by Democrat Albert Gore.

Mr. Ritter, 64, told a news conference he feels voters should be allowed to decide between "the liberal left-wing approach, the extreme conservative right-wing or the dynamic Republican mainstream," in which he includes himself.

Ritter, a member of both the country music and cowboy halls of fame, has been successful in recording as well as in the movies. His big records include "High Noon," "Boll Weevil" and "Bill-billy Heaven."

New York City to Allow Policemen To Wear U.S. Flags on Uniforms

By Joseph P. Fried

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (NYT)—The police department said today that it would issue orders permitting its men to wear American flags.

The decision followed an incident yesterday in which a patrolman refused to remove a small American flag from his uniform when he had been ordered to do so.

A spokesman for Police Commissioner Howard R. Leary told of the orders after the policeman, Patrick Dolan, a patrolman assigned a station house in the Bronx, was put on report for not being in proper uniform after he refused to remove the miniature flag.

He was ordered to remove the flag, which he had been wearing over his shield on his coat after he was reportedly seen wearing it by Assistant Chief Inspector Sydney C. Cooper, commander of the Bronx uniformed force.

After the incident, Edward Keenan, head of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, said his group would vigorously support Dolan if any formal charges were brought against him.

However, any potential confrontation was headed off when Richard Kellerman, the police department's deputy commissioner for press relations, said early this morning that policemen would be "permitted to wear this type of insignia, providing it's of the right size, which still has to be determined."

Last month, the Pentagon informed the police chief in Cincinnati, Ohio, that wearing American flag emblems on police uniforms was not "proper or desirable."

In for a Penny, In for a Ton

BLOOMFIELD, Mich., Jan. 6 (UPI)—Three determined gamblers wearing ski masks hauled off 88 bags of pennies weighing more than a ton yesterday from the basement of a man who was saving the 315,000 coins to finance his daughters' college education.

The robbers took 1 1/2 hours to load the \$3.150 in pennies and other goods into two cars. Raymond E. Nelson, who estimated his total loss at \$20,000, broke loose from his bindings and called police minutes after the robbers left.

Police chased the cars, weighted down with the 35-pound bags of coins, at speeds up to 120 miles an hour. One car ran into a ditch and the robbers fled on foot. Thirty-one bags of pennies were recovered. The other car escaped.

Miss. Town Schools Integrate; Whites, Blacks Remain Apart

By Bruce Galphin

COLUMBIA, Miss., Jan. 6 (UPI)—The integration order was halfhearted at best, the little town of 10,000 still was taking the ruling better than many districts.

Of the 30 Mississippi districts which are supposed to implement complete integration plans this month only Columbia, Wilkinson County and South Pike opened yesterday. Others were registering students, and some are delaying reopening for as much as ten days.

In Wilkinson only two of nearly 800 white students showed for classes. Black pupils outnumbered whites seven to two last September. "Now it seems we will be functioning as an all-black system," Wilkinson Superintendent Bernard Waites declared.

South Pike's pupil assignments already had been held by the courts to be the only adequate integration plans in Mississippi, so that district had to make no pupil shift.

Authorities reported no instances of violence. Some 50 federal marshals were on standby but none was assigned to any school.

Private "instant" academies for whites are springing up in virtually all the affected districts, and it appears the white public school population will have dropped sharply in Mississippi by next week.

[The State Legislature was convening in a special session in Jackson today, The New York Times reported. Gov. John Bell Williams, whose political career has been based on segregation, told the people of the state in a telecast Saturday night that he would help erect a statewide private school system as a "workable alternative" to desegregation.]

Most of the remaining 27 districts are expected to reopen their doors on various dates between today and Jan. 14. One district has put it off until Jan. 19, the Times reported.

There already was a private white academy in Columbia. Its enrollment has jumped so much that it has had to move to larger quarters. There are reports that another academy may be started nearby. But apparently most white parents in Columbia are keeping their children in public schools.

Superintendent Duncan said preliminary reports show about 80 percent attendance in the primary grades and 90 percent in junior and senior high grades.

As classes opened yesterday, eight white youths picked Columbia High with signs such as "Resist HEW" and "Hell no, we won't go."

Duncan said: "Half were our students, the rest were dropouts and people I don't even know. They left after it started raining."

NASA Plans 8 Moon Trips Despite Cuts

Lower Budget Forces Dropping of 1 Mission

By Victor Cohn

HOUSTON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—Lunar scientists meeting here today said that they were pleased by a space agency statement that there would be seven more landing missions, eliminating only one from the previous schedule.

"This is a good compromise," agreed investigators from many universities and laboratories, assembled here for an Apollo-11 lunar science conference.

Dr. George Low, the agency's associate administrator, said here Sunday that only Apollo-30 would be dropped from the previously announced schedule of lunar visits.

There had been recent reports, based on space agency and administration budget discussions, that four future missions might be shelved.

Slight Delay

Now, space officials indicated, the next moon flight, Apollo-13, would take place in March or April. It was scheduled for March 13.

Apollo-14 will follow, "perhaps in October," with Apollo-15 and Apollo-16 to take place in the next several months. But Apollo-17, Apollo-18 and Apollo-19 will be scheduled only after a long delay during which the agency will fly three or four missions to put men in earth orbit to practice space-station techniques.

Dr. Thomas O. Paine, space administrator, promised scientists today to increase the science content of our program in the 1970s and 1980s.

He also expressed optimism on an early start toward a big space station and space shuttle ship. The Nixon administration is expected to report shortly on future space programs, after weighing agency requests.

Protest Group Plans Rallies By Taxpayers

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (NYT)—The Vietnam Moratorium Committee announced today that it would sponsor nationwide "taxpayer rallies" on April 15 and would start a campaign service to help political candidates who are opposed to the war.

In outlining their plans for the winter and spring, the Moratorium organizers said they would concentrate for the next three months on convincing Americans that President Nixon's Vietnam policy would not bring an end to the war.

They said that the 15th of each month would be designated as a "peace action day," but they said they did not expect "major events" in January, February and March. April 15 is the deadline for filing federal income tax returns.

Rallies at IRS Offices

Sam Brown, one of the Moratorium coordinators, said that the neighborhood organizing and canvassing by persons opposed to Mr. Nixon's policy would culminate in rallies at local Internal Revenue Service offices on the deadline day.

"These taxpayer rallies will center on the issue of high taxes due to disproportionate military spending," he said.

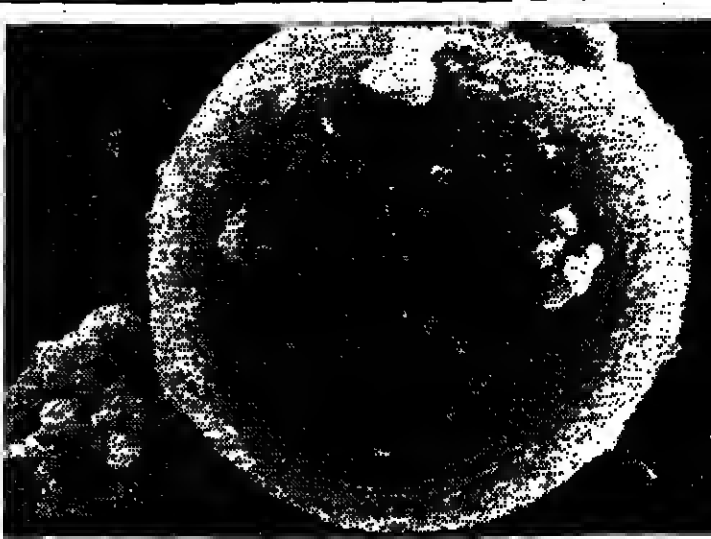
Another coordinator, David Minkner, said the committee would also start a campaign service for anti-war political candidates. He said the committee would generate "thousands" of volunteers for the campaigns, would provide "top, experienced consultants" to advise on campaign strategy and would organize entertainers and speakers for fund-raising performances.

Car Crashes Kill 481 In U.S. During Holiday

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Traffic accidents killed 481 persons in the United States over the four-day New Year's holiday weekend.

The count was made between 6 p.m. New Year's Eve and midnight Sunday.

The National Safety Council had estimated that between 450 and 550 persons would lose their lives during the holiday.



FOR LUNAR GOLF—This glassy spherule, enlarged some 6,000 times and resembling an earth-made golf ball, was found on the moon during the Apollo-11 mission.

Scientists' Conference Told:

Gold Is Found on the Moon —But No Rush Is Expected

By John Noble Wilford

HOUSTON, Jan. 6 (NYT)—There's a trace of gold on the moon's Sea of Tranquility, and an unfamiliar yellowish mineral too. The gold will set off no rush of prospectors, for the amounts are described as "trivial." But the discovery of at least one and probably several new minerals on the moon reinforced the growing scientific consensus that the moon is a stranger place than was expected before the Apollo landings.

The discovery of gold and new minerals was reported here today by scientists who have spent the last five months analyzing the lunar rocks and soil returned by the Apollo-11 astronauts last July. More than 1,000 scientists attended the first session of the four-day Apollo-11 Lunar Science Conference.

Dr. Edward Anders, a chemist at the University of Chicago's Enrico Fermi Institute, led his team of investigators found small amounts of gold in the lunar samples. He estimated that 88 percent of the gold on the lunar surface came from meteorites.

The gold deposit, Dr. Anders said jokingly to newsmen, "was far too small to finance the space program."

Moon Mineral

Several teams of investigators reported identifying traces of a yellowish iron-bearing mineral that has never been found on earth. The moon mineral, found embedded in conglomerate rocks, is what geologists call an iron analog of pyroxenite, a rare-earth mineral known to exist only in manganese deposits in South Carolina, Japan and Scotland. The earth mineral is a brownish black.

Under microscopic examination, the moon mineral proved to have an atomic structure exactly like that of pyroxenite, except that it has a high concentration of iron instead of manganese.

Dr. Joseph V. Smith, a chemistry professor at the University of Chicago, and one of the discoverers said the mineral appeared to have no value but was a significant finding because such "quicks" say that the moon is doing something different from earth.

Several scientists said that they would have been surprised if no

MARIE MARTINE

SALE

in our three boutiques

8, rue de Sévres

78, rue des Saints-Pères

Paris-6e

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM

the

DIAMOND

for you

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a first source, firm located at the Diamond center of the world. Finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, or personal use. Write for free brochure or visit:

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES

diamond house

51, boulevard de la Woluwe

1200 Brussels

ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

evelyn wood reading dynamics



25 Rue Washington - Paris-Se - 256.35.76 (Métro George-V)

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FRANCE an ENGLISH course

CLASSES START: JANUARY 16

— Limited seats — Course lasts 8 weeks — One class per week (3 Hrs.)

Mail Coupon Today to:
Institut de Lecture Dynamique
Evelyn Wood
25, rue Washington - Paris Se
Please send descriptive folder.
I understand that I am under no obligation and that no salesman will call on me.

NAME _____
STREET _____
CITY _____ ZIP _____
TELEPHONE _____

SALE
JEAN PATOU
Boutique
ready-to-wear accessories
FROM JANUARY 6
10 a.m. until 6:30 p.m.
52, rue Victor-Hugo
7, rue St-Hippolyte

Through the Chinese Wall

As Sino-Soviet talks appear to be petering out in mutual recriminations, the prospect that conversations will be resumed, on the ambassadorial level, between Washington and Peking, grows brighter. This is probably not altogether a paradox. Both the United States and the Soviet Union are linked, in Mao's public thought, as enemies of the Chinese people and of all the oppressed. But Red China seems to prefer the exchange of words—whether in diplomacy or the press—to the exchange of gunfire.

"Seems" has to be used in place of any more definite statement. The China-watchers perched in Hong Kong are having more difficulty than ever in deciding just what is going on behind the Bamboo Curtain; indeed, that phrase, with its suggestion of inviting interstices, should give way to the more formidable Chinese wall as a symbol of the growing density of the barriers Peking has erected against understanding of its moods and plans. It has been pointed out that during the cacophony of the Cultural Revolution, the very profusion of statements—on wall posters and elsewhere, while confusing, at least gave indications of trends and purposes. Now there is doubt whether Peking is engaged in an internal power

struggle that paralyzes action, or whether the Mao regime has simply found more secretive means of conveying its orders.

This Chinese wall will not make the resumed Warsaw talks any easier; even if ambassadors are not necessarily sent, as the old joke has it, to lie abroad for their country, diplomatic jargon is always more understandable against the background of a clear picture of public opinion and governmental action in the home country. At the same time, however, such glimpses of Chinese policy as may be gained from formal interchanges will be all the more valuable for the darkness that surrounds the Chinese mainland.

President Nixon has affirmed—and Vice-President Agnew has emphasized—that America's purpose is to lessen tensions between the United States and Red China. This could have, among other benefits, at least peripheral influence in lessening the danger of a Sino-Soviet war. But if it takes two to make a quarrel, the converse—that it only takes one to avoid a quarrel—is not necessarily so. The obscure intentions of Red China, the strains within that huge country, and the forces at work there must be seen much more clearly than at present before there can be real hope of a detente.

Rubber and Rails

The recent cliff-hanging negotiations over a new contract for New York City's bus and subway workers cannot be dismissed as one of those peculiarly Gothamite crises to which America's largest city is addicted. It was, rather, a many-splendored thing, pointing up a variety of morals to which very few, unfortunately, will pay much serious attention.

Municipally, the almost-strike which resulted in a 50 percent increase in the transit fare, was an example of the competition among the city's workers (even though transit is under an authority, not City Hall, just as the Board of Education has its own degree of autonomy) to equalize wages. One of the gut appeals of the union leaders to their followers was to bring their pay up to that of firemen and policemen.

Nationally, the wage and fare increase was an instance of how the inflationary spiral works. It was hardly a coincidence that just after the tentative settlement, Gov. Rockefeller announced he was going to ask for an increase in the state minimum wage; subway and bus riders will have to pay for the wage increase granted the transit workers, and someone will have to pay the riding public—and so it goes. Appeals for holding the line on either wages or prices are seldom effective, as the British and the French have discovered, even when the national interest—which includes the specific interests of everyone in the nation—gives force to the appeal.

Finally—and this is a matter that is beginning to concern the whole mechanized world—rails, in this case, lost out to rubber in reaching a solution affecting the transportation system of a metropolitan area.

Mayor Lindsay had proposed that the motor owners and users of New York make up the deficit incurred by the transit system—and was turned down. It has been said that the Republicans in the state were opposed to such an arrangement in an election year because more Republicans drove their own cars than Democrats, but this is obviously oversimplification. The private automobile, which has so seriously affected the commuter railroads of America, and which constitutes so serious a problem of parking, traffic and pollution in all urban areas, is a nonpartisan dilemma.

Two major cities—Washington and San Francisco—are trying to solve this dilemma with new mass transit systems. Others, like that massive agglomeration of suburbs linked by freeways and known as Los Angeles, have rejected any such suggestion. The automobile, in the United States, and increasingly in the rest of the world, is the great intercity vehicle, the preponderant means for taking people out of the cities and into the countryside. It has altered the whole pattern of transportation, and of accommodations. But as an intricacy means of transit it is blocking streets, delaying fire apparatus, police calls and ambulances. It pays for its existence in taxes, compulsory insurance, parking fees, licenses and tolls. But does it pay enough?

Perhaps America would be more conscious of the nature of this dilemma if, in English as in French, hours of affluence were also rush hours. But that linguistic fact hasn't eased Paris from congested streets. Affluence, even bumper to bumper, seems preferable to strap-hanging in the subway—or the Metro, or the Underground.

International Opinion

The President's Man

Vice-President Spiro Agnew is paying a pacification visit to America's allies in Asia. His general task is to keep politically disappointed friends up to the mark. President Nixon's policy of a clear division of labor between himself and his Vice-President, which has worked well on the domestic front, is bearing fruit in Asia as well.

Since the time of America's Founding Fathers the office of Vice-President has often been the target of justified criticism. Under Nixon, however, it seems to be playing an important covering function, in the lee of which the United States is returning to a more "realistic" policy of national interest.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Time for Action in Italy

Italy badly needs a strong and united government. The long series of strikes, which is still going on, and the upsurge of violence, so liable to provoke police repression, have shattered the country's confidence in itself.

The need for the politicians to end their doctrinal squabbling and make a new start ought to be obvious to everyone concerned. The besetting sin of Italian politics is the tendency to substitute talk for action. It is action which is wanted by the country at

large. It should be a rebuke to the politicians that it is the trade unions who are pressing hardest for social reform and who, perhaps with reason, that in the authorities' crackdown on violence, civil rights may be the first victim.

—From *The Times* (London).

German Economy

On Thursday the council of the German Bundesbank will meet for the first time under its new president, Dr. Karl Klasen. Straight away it will be faced with a decision whether or not to raise interest rates.

Both on external grounds—to stem the outflow of funds—and in order to control the boom, a perfectly reasonable case for higher rates could be made out. But the question is tied up with the political debate on revaluation which still continues. Revaluation was sold to the German public as a counterinflationary move. In the event, it came too late to achieve results as quickly as the proponents hoped.

Against a continuing background of argument about the effectiveness of revaluation, the next few weeks and months could bring tension between the government and the Bundesbank and inside the government coalition. The price of delaying revaluation so long could yet turn out to be high.

—From *The Financial Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 7, 1895

PARIS—The universal exhibition of Paris will be held in five years. Everyone is agreed that the means of communication, already insufficient for the normal population of the city, will be more so for the enormous influx of foreigners who are expected at the great fair of 1900. Everyone is equally agreed that the only remedy is the construction of a metropolitan railway. It is urgent that Paris be equipped with the same transportation as London, New York and Berlin.

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 7, 1920

NEW YORK—The highest price ever paid for a ball player in the history of the American national game has just been given for Babe Ruth. The New York Yankees have bought him from the Boston Red Sox for \$125,000. Ruth has made a name for himself as a home-run hitter. Last season he hit more four-baggers than have ever been credited to one player in a season in the history of the game. Today, Ruth made a statement that he would not play anywhere except in Boston.



Middle East Cooking

Keep Your Head Down, Sammy Boy

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The greatest success of the Nixon administration as it closed out 1969 may conceivably have been defusing the Vietnamese war. Past predictions on this intricate problem have been proven wrong by future events but present auguries seem modestly hopeful.

By committing itself to a policy of "Vietnamizing" the actual fighting, by encouraging Gen. Abrams's less ambitious small-unit strategy, and by starting withdrawal of combat troops—while American battlefield deaths fell 35 percent from 1968—the administration appears to have headed the conflict slowly into a less dangerous channel.

The Paris peace negotiations on which much stock had been placed are downgraded but their continuation makes it possible to resuscitate them if either side

wishes. Direct contacts with China have been resumed as Peking's influence on Hanoi rises at Moscow's expense.

The Nixon approach is undramatic and based on keeping Uncle Sam's head down. But Uncle Sam is very much still there and that is what bothers Hanoi most.

Fighting Season

One cannot tell whether the Communist forces intend to try and disrupt the new trend by a fresh military initiative. The winter fighting season is on and nobody knows just how to measure Hanoi's intentions from its replacement rates, stockpile prepositioning or captured ordnance.

Nevertheless, prospects look assuring despite American withdrawals and the Saigon army has recently given a useful account

of itself. The thing to watch for is surprise. Innovation is a key weapon of that efficient instrument known as revolutionary warfare.

The allied military position has clearly improved during recent months. Saigon's flat runs over a far broader area and the government itself has so far surmounted a torrent of criticism, maintaining the appearance of sang froid.

This is all linked to the rate at which President Nixon can pull out American forces. Nevertheless, the main thrust of Communist strategy has developed not in the Mekong Valley but, as it were, in the Mississippi Valley. It is in America rather than in South Vietnam that Hanoi hopes to win.

When the Vietnamese war was essentially a liberation struggle against the French, Ho Chi Minh realized metropolitan France was the weak factor and that if its will power could be shattered, he would triumph. Dien Bien Phu, not in itself a decisive victory, achieved Ho's aim, politically persuading Paris to yield. However, Communist diplomacy was overoptimistic and agreed to a partition which it thought would be short-lived.

A revised version of this strategy, in the subsequent non-French, non-colonial phase, has sought to enforce U.S. resolution by bleeding American manpower. That goal seemed to be attaining new peaks when massive anti-war demonstrations were organized in the United States but now the head-down policy with its increasing shift of responsibility to Saigon and dropping American casualties is weakening the validity of Hanoi's approach.

Signs of diminishing power of the U.S. peace movement are perhaps more disappointing to the Communists than any battlefield flabbiness. And the Nixon low-profile approach—which benefited from the Johnson administration's opening of peace talks—has taken steam out of overseas opposition to the war.

Nothing proved this more than the relative speed with which the storm over the ghastly Pinkville massacre has started to fade. Pinkville was and remains a black spot on the American escutcheon. However, sufficient health had been restored to internal American political conditions and external American diplomatic relations so that the psychological wound did not prove mortal.

Fading Interest

That new cliché, the "great silent majority," appears to be working for Nixon not only inside the United States but in Europe and Asia. Prime Minister Wilson, who has stood loyally by Washington, easily survived attempts to force a policy shift. France has been more relaxed and tolerant and everywhere in Europe the conflict is gradually slipping from the front pages.

The greatest sign that U.S. prestige in Asia is also rising from its nadir was the recent Japanese election in which Prime Minister Sato, campaigning on a pro-American platform, won handsomely. Moreover, for reasons of its own, China took the initiative to resume bilateral talks with Washington and has semaphored faint hints that it might proceed further toward normal relations.

Crisis of Independence For Black Africa

By Arnold Beichman

ACCRA, Ghana.—A decade ago it was no exaggeration to say Africa held almost unrivaled center-front position on the world political stage. One could argue that Africa had replaced Western Europe as the major arena for the cold war. It will be years before we really know how the Congo crisis in July, 1960, brought the United States and the Soviet Union close to a serious military clash.

As the winds of change extinguished the British, French and Belgian colonial empires during the late 1950s and early 1960s, Moscow saw the possibility of a latter-day fulfillment of Leninist doctrine, namely, transformation of the new African countries into Communist satellites. So-called neutralist spokesmen like Kwame Nkrumah, Modibo Keita and Sekou Touré denounced Western imperialism and accepted friendly overtures from Moscow. Today Nkrumah, onetime dictator of Ghana, broods in a Guinean exile where a chastened Sekou Touré still rules and Modibo Keita, once the voice of socialism in Mali, is no more.

After a decade of strenuous economic and political activity and tons of propaganda by East and West Africa and its approximately 320 million people seem to be still unattached to Moscow or Peking or, for that matter, to Washington. One longtime observer of the African scene said:

"Nobody has Africa, not even the Africans."

What he meant was that, after a decade of effort, no African country save South Africa, can really be said to have created or have approached the creation of a modern economy. In fact, most African countries have slipped far behind in the struggle to increase gross national product and thus are no nearer than they ever were to economic "take-off," that is, the moment when a national economy, successfully balanced between agriculture and industry, can be said to be generating sufficient capital from domestic sources so as to finance its economic expansion.

After Nkrumah's ouster in February, 1966, by a police-military coup, Moscow and its East European satellites, which had played a dominant role in Ghana, retreated, or as the French say, *retrouvèrent leur sens commun*.

In any case, a long and expensive Soviet (and Chinese as well) investment in Nkrumah was overnight a wastebasket. With Communist support, Nkrumah had fancied himself as leader of a united Africa and had pursued all manner and means of subversion of "non-Socialist" African countries.

In one sense, Nkrumah was right in his politics of unity for Africa south of the Sahara. Obviously, he was wrong in his strategy and his

personal ambition. Nkrumah was right to press for some kind of subcontinental unification because few of the new African countries, then and now, have any economic or political viability. For the most part they are territorial artifacts, created by European statesmen in the 19th century during periods of absentee-mindedness. While legally African countries are sovereign states, few can be defined as nations—the will of a people within a defined territory to live and work together as a nation under the condition of what the French philosopher Renan once defined as *un plébiscite tous les jours*, a daily plebiscite.

There is hardly a black African country which can be said to have developed political stability in this decade of independence: this is a lack of life, not a basis of criticism. All leaders are subject to change without notice, as witness Dahomey, which on Dec. 10 had its fourth change of regime resulting from a coup d'état in less than six years, and its sixth president since it received its independence in 1960.

What has made for increasing instability is not the existence of intense tribalism in Africa, hardly a new phenomenon, but the even more intense exploitation of tribalism by African political leaders, like Oginga Odinga, now under house arrest in Kenya. Moscow and Peking have found that the penetration tactics they adopted in the 1950s have failed miserably. All that traveling between Moscow, Peking and Africa has produced pitifully few ideological converts and even fewer dedicated agents. African governing elites have become inward-looking, more interested in cultivating their own gardens than in the past decade's catchy pan-African slogans, which beguiled far more American and British Africanists than they did Africans themselves.

Africa is still a glittering prize with its yet untapped minerals and water-power resources, its vast potential as a consumer market, its expandable agricultural sector, its relative underpopulation. The 1970s will certainly see an attempted Moscow comeback in Africa through greater tactical flexibility, as it seeks to assert ideological supremacy in Africa, in competition with China.

Mideast Conflict

The flexibility is not always apparent, as may be noted in the irritation of several African countries at Soviet diplomatic pressure for support of the Arabs against the Israelis. For many Africans, the Arab is an African slave-trader and is easily pardoned, while the Israelis have actively participated in African aid programs.

What experts here see is Soviet utilization of the tribal issue in Africa as a divisive agency in countries presently hostile or oblivious to Moscow overtures. Paralleling this tactic will be a strong campaign to mobilize Africa's surprisingly large trade union movement into direct affiliation to the Moscow-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU). A tactic hitherto championed by Moscow as against its "pan-African" line, Moscow now accepts what doctrinal rigidity forbade in the past decade—that tribal consciousness is stronger than Marxist class consciousness, thus precluding immediate creation of "revolutionary national democratic forces," as the Soviet journal *New Times* called it in its Sept. 30 issue. The transmission belt for the Moscow attempt to infiltrate African labor unions will be the All-African Trade Union Federation, which has been holding joint meetings with the WFTU at its headquarters in Prague.

Despite all the external contacts with East and West, the problem for Africa will remain constant: how to make independence meaningful to the peoples of Africa. Gambian politician told me of a recent visit to his uncle in the back-country, a onetime prosperous farmer during British rule but now without his overseas market, and feeling the economic pinch. The politician discussed Gambia as a sovereign country and what it meant. "The uncle listened and finally said, 'You know, will this independence be over?' To the farmer, independence was like a plague of insects, which would someday disappear and then he would once more be a happy farmer."

—Letters—

Rachamim Verdict

The New York Times report of the decision on the El Al trial in Switzerland (H.T. Dec. 22) would have the reader believe that the acquittal of Rachamim "raised a murmur of surprise in the courtroom" because a "succession of Swiss witnesses" had testified that the Arab he killed had given up his weapon "to airport firemen and the police" who were already on the scene before the Israeli airplane from the plane to open fire from a distance of about seven feet.

This makes it sound very deliberate and damning. But it is a matter of record that several Swiss witnesses specifically contradicted the testimony of the one Swiss policeman who told the tale of the unarmed Arab. In fact, in earlier reports in the *Herald Tribune* this was reported.

How could the NYT reporter write as he did? Was he there? Or does this come under the heading of even-handed treatment?

Incidentally, Rachamim himself has stated in several recorded interviews after the end of the trial that many Swiss officials, including police and private citizens made a point of expressing to him their satisfaction at the decision of the court. In this case decent common sense evidently prevailed over legal hairsplitting and Arab bluff.

ABRAHAM COHEN,
Hershey, Israel.

Subscription		3 mos	6 mos	12 mos	1 yr	2 yr	3 yr
Algeria (air)	Pr	78.50	149.50	266.00	77.50	149.50	266.00
Austria (air)	Pr	60.00	109.00	198.00	59.00	109.00	198.00
Belgium (air)	Pr	78.50	149.50	266.00	77.50	149.50	266.00
Ceylon (air)	Pr	23.50	44.50	83.00	22.50	44.50	83.00
Denmark (air)	Pr	121.00	221.00	428.00	119.00	221.00	428.00
Finland (air)	Pr	17.50	32.50	64.00	16.50	32.50	64.00
France (air)	Pr	65.00	125.00	235.00	64.00	125.00	235.00
Germany (air)	Pr	64.00	109.00	209.00	63.00	109.00	209.00
Greece (air)	Pr	51.25	96.25	177.00	50.25	96.25	177.00
India (air)	Pr	23.50	44.50	83.00	22.50	44.50	83.00
Israel (air)	Pr	3.125	10.625	19.125	3.00	10.625	19.125
Italy (air)	Pr	14.50	27.50	52.00	14.00	27.50	52.00
Japan (air)	Pr	97.00	182.00	344.00	96.00	182.00	344.00
Netherlands (air)	Pr	45.00	84.00	167.00	44.00	84.00	167.00
Norway (air)	Pr	23.50	44.50	83.00	22.50	44.50	83.00
Sweden (air)	Pr	23.50	44.50	83.00	22.50	44.50	83.00
Switzerland (air)	Pr	78.50	149.50	266.00	77.50	149.50	266.00
Thailand (air)	Pr	17.50	32.50	64.00	16.50	32.50	64.00
Turkey (air)	Pr	17.50	32.50	64.00	16.50	32.50	64.00
U.S.A. (air)	Pr	23.50	44.50	83.00	22.50	44.50	83.00
U.S.A. (sea)	Pr	23.50	44.50	83.00	22.50	44.50	83.00
Yugoslavia (air)	Pr	23.50	44.50	83.00	22.50	44.50	83.00
Yugoslavia (sea)	Pr	23.50	44.50	83.00	22.50	44.50	83.00

Scheel Discounts FDP Split As Danger to Bonn Coalition

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, Jan. 6.—West Germany's three-month-old center-left coalition government and its imaginative policies toward the East and toward Europe are not endangered by the internal crisis now rocking the Free Democratic party.

That, at least, was the opinion expressed today by FDP Chairman and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel after a critical two-day meeting of party leaders in Stuttgart. Despite open signs of a rift between the party of Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democrats, Mr. Scheel discounted the suggestion that the

Old Buildings Combed for Mrs. McKay

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP).—Scotland Yard today combed one of the biggest police areas in London for Mrs. McKay.

Scotland Yard today combed one of the biggest police areas in London for Mrs. McKay, missing since her husband, a British newspaper chief, was killed in a car crash. One of the Yard's top officers, sent out on an order to all 184 London police stations for every derelict building and open space in the 300 square miles of the London police district to be searched in an effort to find the woman.

Mrs. McKay, 35-year-old wife of James McKay, 35-year-old executive of the World Executive Alliance, disappeared eight days ago from her home in suburban Wimbledon. Police are treating the case as a kidnapping.

No authenticated ransom message has been received, and there are growing doubts for her safety.

An anonymous letter received by a London newspaper, asserted that Mrs. McKay was being held in a house in the north of London, known for its coverage of sex crimes, stopped publishing "fifth."

Movements Checked

Detectives today to build up a picture of the last known movements of Mrs. McKay.

She ordered a coat and dress for a total cost of £80 (\$144) from a neighborhood store the day before she disappeared, but the clothes were not collected.

Police found she also kept a dental appointment that afternoon and took a pair of shoes to be repaired.

Police sources reported that some detectives are considering the theory that Mrs. McKay may have gone off on her own.

Scotland Yard, however, said it has not been informed, and it has not asked Australian police to search for Mrs. McKay.

Mr. McKay has strongly denied a report that his wife was anxious to return to Australia. His passport was found by detectives at her home.

U.S. Panel Finds Heart Grafts Still Mostly 'Investigational'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—Two years and more than 130 operations after the world's first heart transplant, a U.S. government-appointed task force reported today that such surgery is still mostly "investigational" but worth continuing.

The report, released by the National Heart and Lung Institute, said results from previous transplantations call for stepped-up efforts to overcome the "operation's" major problems.

The group also urged increased government efforts to perfect artificial heart devices and said that even a completely man-made heart once considered an impossible dream, is now rated as "not at all far-fetched."

Rejection Problem

Acknowledging that the tendency of the body to reject the trans-

planted heart remains the primary problem, the task force said that "until the problem of immunologic rejection is solved, 100 transplantations per year is probably an upper limit."

The 11-member group was appointed by the institute in November, 1968, to study "all aspects of the problems surrounding the replacement of hopelessly diseased or damaged human hearts."

Among the report's major conclusions: heart transplants appear to have prolonged life in individual patients. Of 138 transplantations performed in 1969, two survived more than a year; 25 percent lived at least six months; and "some had returned to a useful life."

However, the report made these qualifications:

• "Because of limited experience and the many uncertainties associated with graft rejection, the procedure at present must still be considered as predominantly 'investigational.'"

• Of the more than 200,000 persons under 65 who die annually of heart disease in the United States, the maximum number of candidates for transplants is estimated to be 32,000.

• Even if rejection and certain other problems are solved, the estimated maximum number of potential donors—such as victims of automobile accidents—is only 23,000 annually and therefore considerably short of the 32,000 potential recipients.

• Perfection of a totally implantable artificial heart—though probably achievable—is still "years away" unless the present pace of research is accelerated.

As for retransplantation (use of animal hearts), the task force said that "some experts believe that the retransplant problem may be solved in less than 15 years; in this event, the supply of hearts for transplantation in man would become much more plentiful."

U.S. Has Fewer Deaths From Heart Disease

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Deaths from heart diseases in the United States have fallen by 20 percent since 1950, according to figures released by the American Heart Association.

Improved methods of diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation were cited by the association as reasons for the decrease. However, heart diseases continue to take more lives than all other diseases combined, accounting for more than 54 percent of deaths in the United States.

Old Buildings Combed for Mrs. McKay

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP).—Scotland Yard today combed one of the biggest police areas in London for Mrs. McKay.

Scotland Yard today combed one of the biggest police areas in London for Mrs. McKay, missing since her husband, a British newspaper chief, was killed in a car crash. One of the Yard's top officers, sent out on an order to all 184 London police stations for every derelict building and open space in the 300 square miles of the London police district to be searched in an effort to find the woman.

Mrs. McKay, 35-year-old wife of James McKay, 35-year-old executive of the World Executive Alliance, disappeared eight days ago from her home in suburban Wimbledon. Police are treating the case as a kidnapping.

No authenticated ransom message has been received, and there are growing doubts for her safety.

An anonymous letter received by a London newspaper, asserted that Mrs. McKay was being held in a house in the north of London, known for its coverage of sex crimes, stopped publishing "fifth."

Movements Checked

Detectives today to build up a picture of the last known movements of Mrs. McKay.

She ordered a coat and dress for a total cost of £80 (\$144) from a neighborhood store the day before she disappeared, but the clothes were not collected.

Police found she also kept a dental appointment that afternoon and took a pair of shoes to be repaired.

Police sources reported that some detectives are considering the theory that Mrs. McKay may have gone off on her own.

Scotland Yard, however, said it has not been informed, and it has not asked Australian police to search for Mrs. McKay.

Mr. McKay has strongly denied a report that his wife was anxious to return to Australia. His passport was found by detectives at her home.

Scotland Yard, however, said it has not been informed, and it has not asked Australian police to search for Mrs. McKay.

Mr. McKay has strongly denied a report that his wife was anxious to return to Australia. His passport was found by detectives at her home.

Scotland Yard, however, said it has not been informed, and it has not asked Australian police to search for Mrs. McKay.

Mr. McKay has strongly denied a report that his wife was anxious to return to Australia. His passport was found by detectives at her home.

Scotland Yard, however, said it has not been informed, and it has not asked Australian police to search for Mrs. McKay.

Mr. McKay has strongly denied a report that his wife was anxious to return to Australia. His passport was found by detectives at her home.

Scotland Yard, however, said it has not been informed, and it has not asked Australian police to search for Mrs. McKay.

Mr. McKay has strongly denied a report that his wife was anxious to return to Australia. His passport was found by detectives at her home.

Scotland Yard, however, said it has not been informed, and it has not asked Australian police to search for Mrs. McKay.

Mr. McKay has strongly denied a report that his wife was anxious to return to Australia. His passport was found by detectives at her home.

Scotland Yard, however, said it has not been informed, and it has not asked Australian police to search for Mrs. McKay.

Mr. McKay has strongly denied a report that his wife was anxious to return to Australia. His passport was found by detectives at her home.

Scotland Yard, however, said it has not been informed, and it has not asked Australian police to search for Mrs. McKay.

Mr. McKay has strongly denied a report that his wife was anxious to return to Australia. His passport was found by detectives at her home.

Scotland Yard, however, said it has not been informed, and it has not asked Australian police to search for Mrs. McKay.

Mr. McKay has strongly denied a report that his wife was anxious to return to Australia. His passport was found by detectives at her home.

Scotland Yard, however, said it has not been informed, and it has not asked Australian police to search for Mrs. McKay.

Mr. McKay has strongly denied a report that his wife was anxious to return to Australia. His passport was found by detectives at her home.

Scotland Yard, however, said it has not been informed, and it has not asked Australian police to search for Mrs. McKay.

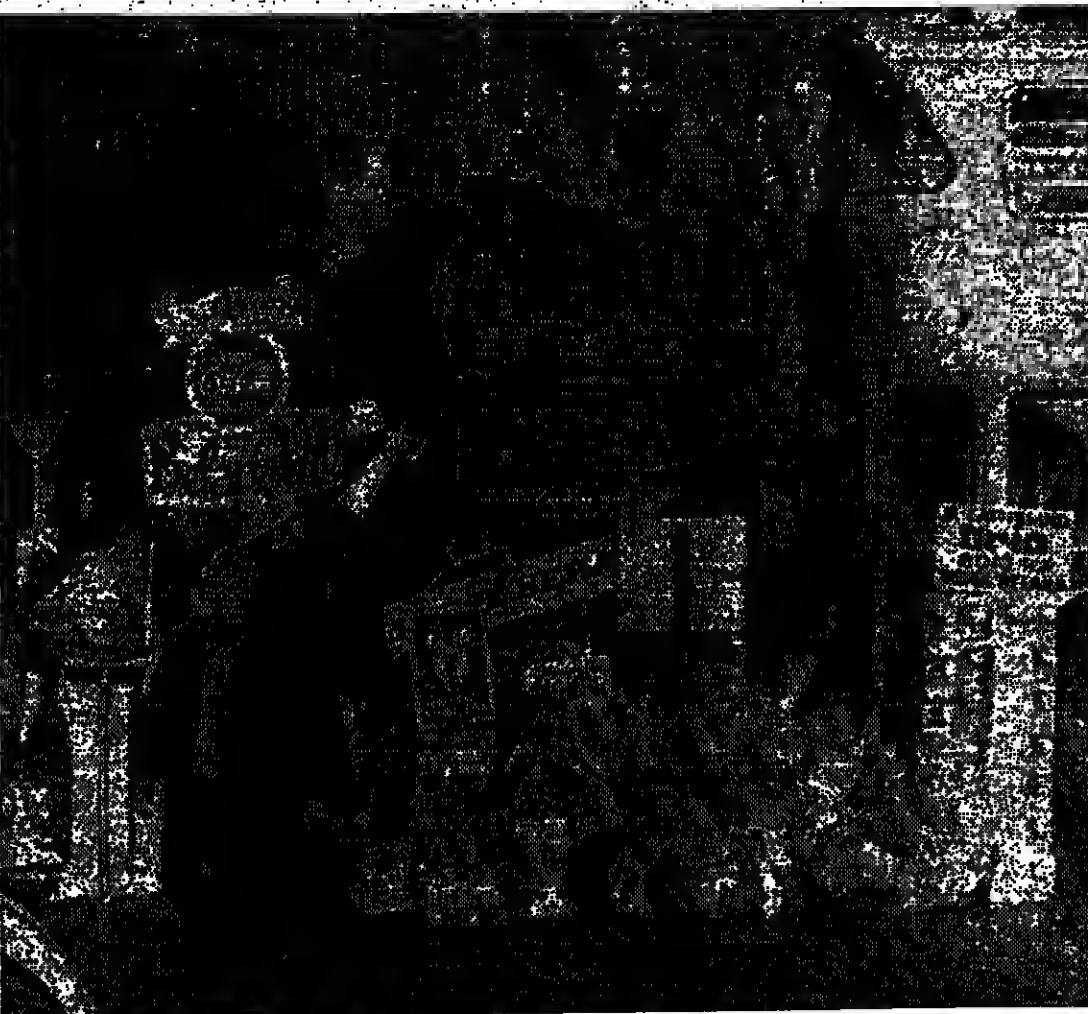
Mr. McKay has strongly denied a report that his wife was anxious to return to Australia. His passport was found by detectives at her home.

Scotland Yard, however, said it has not been informed, and it has not asked Australian police to search for Mrs. McKay.

Mr. McKay has strongly denied a report that his wife was anxious to return to Australia. His passport was found by detectives at her home.

Scotland Yard, however, said it has not been informed, and it has not asked Australian police to search for Mrs. McKay.

Mr. McKay has strongly denied a report that his wife was anxious to return to Australia. His passport was found by detectives at her home.



LOVE ON EPIPHANY—One day out of 365 is, after all, better than none. And on that day, Epiphany, the Italians give their all in love to policemen, as can be seen as two Roman policemen emerge from a heap of loving gifts on Piazza Venezia.

Nader Says Faulty Tires Go On Road in Evasion of Law

By Bob Irvin

DETROIT, Jan. 6 (WP).—Auto critic Ralph Nader charged yesterday that some rubber companies have found a loophole in the federal safety law which has enabled them to market thousands of defective tires.

The National Highway Safety Bureau has known of the practice for at least a year but is only now trying to put an end to it, Mr. Nader said in a letter to Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D., Wash., chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee.

The tires are, those which, for one reason or another, do not meet federal standards for use on the highways and have been marked "farm use only."

"We understand that many of them are nonetheless being sold for use on passenger cars," Robert Brenner, acting director of the safety bureau, said.

Warning Removed

"In some instances, the tire dealer distributor has hurried off the warning legend. In other instances, the buyer has not understood that such tires marked for off-road use are not safe for highway use."

Mr. Nader said that such tires should be destroyed at the plant. Under the Federal Safety Law, all passenger car tires must meet certain performance tests. Manufacturers must certify this by molding a Department of Transportation symbol in the sidewall.

Mr. Brenner told the tire companies in a letter: "We strongly urge you to begin as soon as possible to mold or brand all passenger car tires which are not certified as conforming to the federal standard with the legend 'Unsafe for Highway Use' in both sidewalls."

The lettering should be deep enough so that any attempt to remove it will leave a pronounced physical scar on the sidewall. Mr. Brenner said that the sale of farm tires for highway use violates the safety act and carries a possible penalty of \$1,000 for each violation. He asked the companies how many "farm-use tires" they branded in 1969 and where they were sent.

Mr. Nader said that the tires "are being sold in many areas of the country, including Arkansas, Missouri and Arizona." He said that the tires were being advertised on the radio in Arkansas as "premium seconds" but were "full of flaws."

"Michigan authorities have also complained to the bureau about the sale of little-worn tires as new which have been seriously damaged in a non-visible manner," Mr. Nader said.

Big Nicaragua Fire

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 6 (AP).—A huge fire which burned for 20 hours in the Nicaraguan city of Bluefields caused an estimated \$3 million in damages Monday and took the life of one child.

It destroyed four blocks of the downtown area, wrecked 34 businesses and left 15,000 people homeless or without work.

Wholesale Center Burns in Holland

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 6 (AP).—A fire in the huge Merchandise Mart building in the center of Rotterdam was brought under control today after 22 hours, the fire brigade announced.

The fire broke out last night in the cellar of one of the 200 wholesale firms housed in the building and spread to ground-floor offices.

All work was suspended in the Merchandise Mart, which has 5,000 employees.

Damage was estimated at 20 million guilders (\$5.5 million). Seven firemen of the more than 100 who fought the blaze were taken to a hospital after being overcome by smoke.

British Inquiry Sought on Hess

LONDON, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—The British government has been asked by a member of Parliament to send a special representative to Berlin to inquire about the position of Rudolf Hess.

Airey Neave, a Conservative MP who has taken up the case of Hitler's former deputy, said today that the visit to Berlin of Hess's son, Wolf Rüdiger Hess, had brought good results.

"The British government appear to have accepted that on account of his health Rudolf Hess cannot go back to Spandau Prison. I hope they will stand firm on this," he continued, "since on the basis of the four-power agreement, the British can use their veto."

British Inquiry Sought on Hess

LONDON, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—The British government has been asked by a member of Parliament to send a special representative to Berlin to inquire about the position of Rudolf Hess.

Airey Neave, a Conservative MP who has taken up the case of Hitler's former deputy, said today that the visit to Berlin of Hess's son, Wolf Rüdiger Hess, had brought good results.

"The British government appear to have accepted that on account of his health Rudolf Hess cannot go back to Spandau Prison. I hope they will stand firm on this," he continued, "since on the basis of the four-power agreement, the British can use their veto."

British Inquiry Sought on Hess

LONDON, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—The British government has been asked by a member of Parliament to send a special representative to Berlin to inquire about the position of Rudolf Hess.

Airey Neave, a Conservative MP who has taken up the case of Hitler's former deputy, said today that the visit to Berlin of Hess's son, Wolf Rüdiger Hess, had brought good results.

"The British government appear to have accepted that on account of his health Rudolf Hess cannot go back to Spandau Prison. I hope they will stand firm on this," he continued, "since on the basis of the four-power agreement, the British can use their veto."

British Inquiry Sought on Hess

LONDON, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—The British government has been asked by a member of Parliament to send a special representative to Berlin to inquire about the position of Rudolf Hess.

Airey Neave, a Conservative MP who has taken up the case of Hitler's former deputy, said today that the visit to Berlin of Hess's son, Wolf Rüdiger Hess, had brought good results.

"The British government appear to have accepted that on account of his health Rudolf Hess cannot go back to Spandau Prison. I hope they will stand firm on this," he continued, "since on the basis of the four-power agreement, the British can use their veto."

British Inquiry Sought on Hess

LONDON, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—The British government has been asked by a member of Parliament to send a special representative to Berlin to inquire about the position of Rudolf Hess.

Airey Neave, a Conservative MP who has taken up the case of Hitler's former deputy, said today that the visit to Berlin of Hess's son, Wolf Rüdiger Hess, had brought good results.

"The British government appear to have accepted that on account of his health Rudolf Hess cannot go back to Spandau Prison. I hope they will stand firm on this," he continued, "since on the basis of the four-power agreement, the British can use their veto."

British Inquiry Sought on Hess

LONDON, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—The British government has been asked by a member of Parliament to send a special representative to Berlin to inquire about the position of Rudolf Hess.

Airey Neave, a Conservative MP who has taken up the case of Hitler's former deputy, said today that the visit to Berlin of Hess's son, Wolf Rüdiger Hess, had brought good results.

"The British government appear to have accepted that on account of his health Rudolf Hess cannot go back to Spandau Prison. I hope they will stand firm on this," he continued, "since on the basis of the four-power agreement, the British can use their veto."

British Inquiry Sought on Hess

LONDON, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—The British government has been asked by a member of Parliament to send a special representative to Berlin to inquire about the position of Rudolf Hess.

Gen. Valluy Dies; Former NATO Officer

Decorated by French In Both World Wars

PARIS, Jan. 6 (NYT).—General of the Army Jean-Etienne Valluy, a former commander in chief of the North Atlantic Central European Forces, died Sunday in Paris. He was 70.

Gen. Valluy, one of France's top soldiers in the post-war era, had for about eight years during the fifties exercised many high positions of military responsibility in the Atlantic Alliance.

He was a grand officer of the Legion of Honor and held the Croix de Guerre for both the first and second world wars. He was awarded many French military decorations as well as numerous foreign and colonial honors.

Before his career with the NATO forces, he served much of his time in Africa and the Far East. He was named commander in chief of the French forces in Indochina in 1946 and later succeeded Gen. Philippe Leclerc as supreme commander of French forces in the Far East.

Born May 15, 1899, at Rive-de-Gier (Loire), Gen. Valluy volunteered for the 1st Infantry Regiment at the age of 18. He won promotion and then graduated from the French West Point at St. Cyr. He fought on the front and ended the war in Morocco.

After the armistice he began a brilliant career in which he held back in France for the start of World War II. In 1943, he became chief of staff to Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny and was promoted to the rank of brigadier general in September, 1944.

Following his assignments in the Orient he returned to France and on May 10, 1957, was appointed assistant chief of staff to the supreme commander at Strategic Headquarters Allied Powers Europe. Later he became the French representative at the Atlantic pact's standing group in Washington.

He took over command of the North Atlantic Central European Forces from Marshal Alphonse Pierre Juin on Oct. 1, 1958.

Gen. Valluy was the author of several books on military strategy and geopolitics.

Mrs. Mary Zimbalist

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Mrs. Mary Louise Curtis Bok Zimbalist, founder of the Curtis Institute of Music and wife of Ethel Zimbalist sr., the violinist, died Sunday at her home here. She was 93.

Mrs. Zimbalist was a daughter of Cyrus H. K. Curtis, founder of the Curtis Publishing Company. She had been a leader in musical and social activities here for more than half a century.

Mrs. Zimbalist established the music school in 1924 and endowed it initially with a \$125 million gift in memory of her mother, the former Louise Knapp. The institute, open to music students from all over the world on a 100 percent scholarship basis, has become known as the "Musical United Nations."

In addition to her husband, she is survived by a son, Cary W. Bok, and two stepchildren, Mrs. Maria Zimbalist Bennett and Ethel Zimbalist jr., the actor in the television series "The FBI."

Mrs. Mary Zimbalist

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Mrs. Mary Louise Curtis Bok Zimbalist, founder of the Curtis Institute of Music and wife of Ethel Zimbalist sr., the violinist, died Sunday at her home here. She was 93.

Mrs. Zimbalist was a daughter of Cyrus H. K. Curtis, founder of the Curtis Publishing Company. She had been a leader in musical and social activities here for more than half a century.

Mrs. Zimbalist established the music school in 1924 and endowed it initially with a \$125 million gift in memory of her mother, the former Louise Knapp. The institute, open to music students from all over the world on a 100 percent scholarship basis, has become known as the "Musical United Nations."

In addition to her husband, she is survived by a son, Cary W. Bok, and two stepchildren, Mrs. Maria Zimbalist Bennett and Ethel Zimbalist jr., the actor in the television series "The FBI."

Mrs. Mary Zimbalist

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Mrs. Mary Louise Curtis Bok Zimbalist, founder of the Curtis Institute of Music and wife of Ethel Zimbalist sr., the violinist, died Sunday at her home here. She was 93.

Mrs. Zimbalist was a daughter of Cyrus H. K. Curtis, founder of the Curtis Publishing Company. She had been a leader in musical and social activities here for more than half a century.

Mrs. Zimbalist established the music school in 1924 and endowed it initially with a \$125 million gift in memory of her mother, the former Louise Knapp. The institute, open to music students from all over the world on a 100 percent scholarship basis, has become known as the "Musical United Nations."

In addition to her husband, she is survived by a son, Cary W. Bok, and two stepchildren, Mrs. Maria Zimbalist Bennett and Ethel Zimbalist jr., the actor in the television series "The FBI."

Mrs. Mary Zimbalist

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Mrs. Mary Louise Curtis Bok Zimbalist, founder of the Curtis Institute of Music and wife of Ethel Zimbalist sr., the violinist, died Sunday at her home here. She was 93.

Mrs. Zimbalist was a daughter of Cyrus H. K. Curtis, founder of the Curtis Publishing Company. She had been a leader in musical and social activities here for more than half a century.

Mrs. Zimbalist established the music school in 1924 and endowed it initially with a \$125 million gift in memory of her mother, the former Louise Knapp. The institute, open to music students from all over the world on a 100 percent scholarship basis, has become known as the "Musical United Nations."

In addition to her husband, she is survived by a son, Cary W. Bok, and two stepchildren, Mrs. Maria Zimbalist Bennett and Ethel Zimbalist jr., the actor in the television series "The FBI."

Mrs. Mary Zimbalist

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Mrs. Mary Louise Curtis Bok Zimbalist, founder of the Curtis Institute of Music and wife of Ethel Zimbalist sr., the violinist, died Sunday at her home here. She was 93.

Mrs. Zimbalist was a daughter of Cyrus H. K. Curtis, founder of the Curtis Publishing Company. She had been a leader in musical and social activities here for more than half a century.

Mrs. Zimbalist established the music school in 1924 and endowed it initially with a \$125 million gift in memory of her mother, the former Louise Knapp. The institute, open to music students from all over the world on a 100 percent scholarship basis, has become known as the "Musical United Nations."

In addition to her husband, she is survived by a son, Cary W. Bok, and two stepchildren, Mrs. Maria Zimbalist Bennett and Ethel Zimbalist jr., the actor in the television series "The FBI."

Mrs. Mary Zimbalist

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Mrs. Mary Louise Curtis Bok Zimbalist, founder of the Curtis Institute of Music and wife of Ethel Zimbalist sr., the violinist, died Sunday at her home here. She was 93.

Mrs. Zimbalist was a daughter of Cyrus H. K. Curtis, founder of the Curtis Publishing Company. She had been a leader in musical and social activities here for more than half a century.

Mrs. Zimbalist established the music school in 1924 and endowed it initially with a \$125 million gift in memory of her mother, the former Louise Knapp. The institute, open to music students from all over the world on a 100 percent scholarship basis, has become known as the "Musical United Nations."

In addition to her husband, she is survived by a son, Cary W. Bok, and two stepchildren, Mrs. Maria Zimbalist Bennett and Ethel Zimbalist jr., the actor in the television series "The FBI."

Mrs. Mary Zimbalist

Jung Cited as Authority Did Freud Have Affair With His Wife's Sister?

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (Reuters).

Sigmund Freud, father of psychiatry, had an affair with his wife's younger sister, according to an American psychologist.

The psychologist also reported that knowledge of the liaison was one of the factors behind the break between Freud and Carl Jung, another of the great pioneers of psychiatry.

The article was written by Dr. John M. Billinsky, professor of psychology and clinical studies at Andover Newton Theological School, an interdenominational graduate institution near Boston. It appeared in the latest issue of the school's publication, Andover Newton Quarterly.

Recounting a meeting with Jung in 1957, Dr. Billinsky said that he asked the Swiss psychiatrist if he could throw any new light on his differences with Freud.

Jung indicated that although the falling out was generally attributed to the publication of his revolutionary work, "Psychology of the Unconscious," in 1913, there were other reasons.

Dr. Billinsky, who kept a detailed transcript of the conversation, said Jung told him that in 1907 he had found out about a triangle which involved Freud's wife's younger and attractive sister.

Dr. Billinsky quoted Jung, who died in 1961, as saying of the woman, "She was very much bothered by her relationship with Freud and felt guilty about it. From her I learned that Freud was in love with her and that their relationship was indeed very intimate. It was a shocking discovery to me, and even now I can recall the agony I felt at the time."

According to the article, Jung said that two years later he and Freud went on a lecture trip to the United States.

A large U.S. Multinational Group with European offices
Neubly has an opening for a

FINANCIAL ANALYST

reporting directly to the Vice President responsible for promoting
European Operations.

This job consists mainly in thorough financial analyses of European
companies in which the Group may take part or full ownership.

Prerequisites are:

- Good basic education;
- Several years practice in auditing with an international firm of Chartered
Accountants or with a Consultant firm or with Investment Department
of a Bank.

In addition, 2 or more years practice in industry will be a positive factor.

Language: Perfect knowledge of English essential plus preferably German
or French.

Apply in English to: No. 16,532.
J.R.P., 39 Rue de l'Arenée, Paris (8e).
who will forward.

"INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES" APPEARS ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY IN THE

Herald Tribune
INTERNATIONAL
Published at The New York Times and The Washington Post

To place an advertisement, contact one of the advertising repre-
sentatives listed in the Classified Section of this paper or
Mr. T. F. French, Director of Classified Advertising, 1230 N. 4th St.,
Minneapolis, Minn. 55412.

Pound Ease Jenkins Speech in U.S. Cuts to London Market Boomlet

LONDON, Jan. 6 (Special)—A speech by Mr. Jenkins last night in San Francisco cut the London stock market's year buying boomlet in its tracks.

There was no heavy selling, but profit-taking after recent gains was evident. The London 100 index fell 1.5 points to 412.4, after climbing 4.2 in earlier trading.

Mr. Jenkins visited San Francisco as part of his U.S. tour for talks with bankers, businessmen and economists on world trade and finance problems.

ICI Promises Consideration Of Proposals

LONDON, Jan. 6 (Reuters)—Imperial Chemical Industries said today that at Courtlaude's request, it has agreed to examine any proposals for closer cooperation between the firms.

ICI said such an examination, which it noted is likely to be lengthy, in no way affects its recently announced plans to acquire Virella International and Carrington and Dewhurst and to merge the two textile firms into a new unit.

ICI said it has made no proposals to Courtlaude for either a partial or total merger of the two companies, but said a total or partial merger of their fiber interests has been suggested by Courtlaude from time to time.

ICI said that after several months of talks, the two companies had developed in such a way in recent years that such mergers would probably have more disadvantages than advantages.

Net Gain Cut in Quarter &P Earnings, Sales Climb

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (NYT)—Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. Inc. reported today that its net earnings for the third quarter fell 2.5 percent from \$1.2 million in the second quarter, but its sales rose 11.3 percent.

The company's sales for the third quarter were \$12.3 million, compared with \$11.1 million for the second quarter. Sales for the first nine months of the year were \$36.1 million, compared with \$35.8 million for the first nine months of 1969.

Net earnings for the third quarter were \$1.2 million, compared with \$1.23 million for the second quarter. Net earnings for the first nine months of the year were \$3.6 million, compared with \$3.5 million for the first nine months of 1969.

The company's net earnings for the third quarter were \$1.2 million, compared with \$1.23 million for the second quarter. Net earnings for the first nine months of the year were \$3.6 million, compared with \$3.5 million for the first nine months of 1969.

The company's net earnings for the third quarter were \$1.2 million, compared with \$1.23 million for the second quarter. Net earnings for the first nine months of the year were \$3.6 million, compared with \$3.5 million for the first nine months of 1969.

The company's net earnings for the third quarter were \$1.2 million, compared with \$1.23 million for the second quarter. Net earnings for the first nine months of the year were \$3.6 million, compared with \$3.5 million for the first nine months of 1969.

The company's net earnings for the third quarter were \$1.2 million, compared with \$1.23 million for the second quarter. Net earnings for the first nine months of the year were \$3.6 million, compared with \$3.5 million for the first nine months of 1969.

The company's net earnings for the third quarter were \$1.2 million, compared with \$1.23 million for the second quarter. Net earnings for the first nine months of the year were \$3.6 million, compared with \$3.5 million for the first nine months of 1969.

The company's net earnings for the third quarter were \$1.2 million, compared with \$1.23 million for the second quarter. Net earnings for the first nine months of the year were \$3.6 million, compared with \$3.5 million for the first nine months of 1969.

The company's net earnings for the third quarter were \$1.2 million, compared with \$1.23 million for the second quarter. Net earnings for the first nine months of the year were \$3.6 million, compared with \$3.5 million for the first nine months of 1969.

The company's net earnings for the third quarter were \$1.2 million, compared with \$1.23 million for the second quarter. Net earnings for the first nine months of the year were \$3.6 million, compared with \$3.5 million for the first nine months of 1969.

The company's net earnings for the third quarter were \$1.2 million, compared with \$1.23 million for the second quarter. Net earnings for the first nine months of the year were \$3.6 million, compared with \$3.5 million for the first nine months of 1969.

The company's net earnings for the third quarter were \$1.2 million, compared with \$1.23 million for the second quarter. Net earnings for the first nine months of the year were \$3.6 million, compared with \$3.5 million for the first nine months of 1969.

The company's net earnings for the third quarter were \$1.2 million, compared with \$1.23 million for the second quarter. Net earnings for the first nine months of the year were \$3.6 million, compared with \$3.5 million for the first nine months of 1969.

NEWS AND NOTES

Mitsui-Litton Plans

Mitsui Co. says it will shortly open negotiations with the Litton Industries Inc. to set up a joint venture firm in Tokyo in April. The joint venture is to be capitalized at \$10 million, Mitsui said. It will comprise a lease division handling planes, ships, hotels and other large facilities, plus a development division for tapping overseas mineral resources, urban development, space development and post-Vietnam reconstruction projects.

Nissan Eyes Europe

Nissan Motor Co. says it hopes to start making its cars in Western Europe soon to avoid the heavy cost of transporting them from Japan. But the company said it so far had no specific plan for establishing a joint venture or a wholly owned subsidiary. The firm plans to produce about 1.6 million motor vehicles in 1970, including about 400,000 for export.

Le Nickel Price Rise

Sté. le Nickel says its nickel prices on the French market will rise 10 percent only, against a 20 percent rise outside France announced recently, in order to meet government requests. The domestic increase, effective Jan. 1, may be followed by a further 10 percent rise if authorized, but not before March or April, a Le Nickel spokesman said.

Leasco Computer Unit

Leasco Data Processing Equipment Corp. has formed a new subsidiary—Leasco Systems—to offer specialized computer services to industry and government agencies. Activities of Leasco Systems and Research Corp., apart from timesharing and information products, are being transferred to the new unit.

French Aerospace Tie

The merger of Nord-Aviation, Sud-Aviation and SNECMA of de Havilland d'Engines Bellesmeuses into the new SIA Nationale Industrielle Aérospatiale has been formally approved by the first two companies, with the establishment of SNIAS therefore dating effectively from Jan. 1. Under the long-planned merger, the French government's 99.8 percent holdings in Nord-Aviation and Sud-Aviation becomes a two-thirds holding in the new company.

U.K. Dutch Acquisition

Britain's Cavenham Foods group today announced it had taken over Melchers Distillery, near Rotterdam, as part of its plan to build up a broadly based food and drink concern in the Netherlands. The Dutch company makes gin, brandy and cream de menthe. The deal is being paid for in cash through the Eurodollar market.

Labor Secretary Gives View

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (Reuters)—U.S. Secretary of Labor George Shultz called today for the Federal Reserve Board to ease its monetary policy in a gradual basis. He said this was his personal view and not necessarily that of members of the Nixon administration.

Fed Urged to Ease Policies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (Reuters)—U.S. Secretary of Labor George Shultz called today for the Federal Reserve Board to ease its monetary policy in a gradual basis. He said this was his personal view and not necessarily that of members of the Nixon administration.

IOS Is Seeking Particulars on Greek Charges

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Investors Overseas Services said today it has seen a communiqué from the Ministry of Coordination in Athens which alleges "unspecified violations of Greek law by IOS."

Savings in U.S. Shift Out of Bonds

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—Savings bond redemptions exceeded sales by \$74 million last year as savers shifted their funds to more profitable investments created by rising interest rates, the Treasury Department reported yesterday.

GE Strikers Accept Fact-Finding Proposal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (Reuters)—The International Union of Electrical Workers said today it would agree to the establishment of a fact-finding panel to study the issues concerning the 11-week strike against General Electric.

U.S. Consumer Installment Credit Increases Slackened in November

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (Reuters)—Consumer installment credit increased \$220 million in November after seasonal adjustment, according to the Federal Reserve Board. The latest increase was a slackening from the \$289 million gain posted in October and compares with an \$89.4 million increase in November, 1968.

Anti-Trust Patent Unit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—The Justice Department, highlighting its interest in pursuing anti-competitive practices in the patent field, today formed a new patent unit in its anti-trust division.

Pennsylvania Bank in Novel Funding Plan

Offers 7 1/4 Percent
On \$20 Million in Notes

By H. Erich Heinemann
NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (NYT)—First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Co., Philadelphia's largest bank, offered yesterday to pay 7 1/4 percent to savers with as little as \$100 to invest.

The move caught bankers and regulatory officials by surprise. The rate is far in excess of the legal ceiling on any conventional form of deposit.

Spokesmen for the thrift industry, which has already been hard hit by deposit outflows, said that the First Pennsylvania device could be "extremely troublesome" should it catch on.

A spokesman for the Federal Reserve Board said that he personally was not aware of the action, nor was he aware whether the matter had been discussed by the board.

There were rumors in Wall Street that Bank of America, the nation's largest bank, was considering "temporarily" a move similar to First Pennsylvania's, but this was "categorically denied" by a Bank of America spokesman.

Even so, Wall Street analysts said that, should the First Pennsylvania initiative catch on, this could be "the most significant development in banking since the First National City Bank started offering negotiable certificates of deposit in 1961."

By offering to pay interest on these large corporate deposits, the nation's commercial banks transformed themselves from simply passively accepting deposits to a stance of actively seeking to buy funds in the open market.

In the announcement yesterday, First Pennsylvania said it was offering to sell \$20 million of subordinated capital notes bearing interest at 7 1/4 percent maturing 30 months after date of issue.

"These notes may be purchased in an amount of \$100 or any multiple thereof," according to a statement by John R. Bunting, bank president. "They are being offered directly by the bank without utilizing the services of an underwriter and are on sale only at the bank's office," he said.

He added, however, that the long-term sale of capital notes have been exempt from the interest-rate regulations that apply to deposits, provided that the notes are subordinate to the claims of depositors in the event of liquidation and are greater than two years maturity.

Generally, however, bank sales of capital notes have been in the open market and in large denominations to professional investors.

Fed Keeps to Tight Money

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—The Federal Reserve system's 12-member open market committee voted 11 to 1 at its October meeting to maintain the then "prevalent" degree of tight money.

The lone dissenter, governor Sherman J. Malsel, insisted that the board's policy amounted to an intensification of tight credit, which he opposed, as he had on several prior occasions.

The majority of the committee cited continuing inflationary pressures, rising interest rates, and a large balance-of-payments deficit as making inappropriate a shift toward easing policy.

In his dissent, Mr. Malsel said in effect that the board was looking at the wrong signals for policy determination. He pointed again to the behavior of key money aggregates, such as money stock and bank credit as indicative of "a steady increase in monetary restrictiveness."

Fed governor George Mitchell, who on earlier occasions had sided with Mr. Malsel, said last night, that at the time of the meeting he felt that the evidence for September and forecasts for October indicated a slight growth in the money stock and other aggregate measures.

Minutes of the OPC meetings are released with a 90-day lag.

Prices Sag, Volume Static Profit-Taking Problems Are Felt in N.Y.

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (NYT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated today in their first setback of 1970 as profit-taking appeared in such recent favorites as pollution-control, copper and glamour issues.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 7.86 to 803.66 after turning markedly downward in late morning trading.

Merger Activity in U.S. Jumped 37 Percent in '69, Study Finds

CHICAGO, Jan. 6 (UPI)—Merger activity in 1969 rose 37 percent over 1968 levels, according to an annual merger survey and analysis by W.T. Grimm & Co., a financial consulting firm.

However, conglomerate acquisitions fell in 1969 due to a general decline in share prices, the high cost of money, and pressure from governmental agencies, the report, released yesterday, said.

In 1969, a total of 6,132 merger announcements were recorded compared with 4,426 transactions counted in 1968. The study also showed that prices paid by buyers in 1969 (where such data was available) declined 13 percent from the previous year. The average price paid for sellers came to 21.5 times the sellers' most recent earnings, compared to the 24.6 ratio of 1968.

In 1969, the premium paid over the sellers' pre-transaction stock value remained at 25 percent. Incentive-type transactions—where the purchase price is based in part on future profits—climbed sharply during 1969 to comprise 12 percent of all mergers. In 1968, incentive payouts were used in 7 percent of the transactions.

Grimm also noted a sharp 53 percent increase in cancellations of merger plans—598 against 394 in 1968. William T. Grimm, company president, predicted 1970 would show continued growth in merger activity, barring a major recession.

The form of payment in 1969 mergers was 57 percent equity-type securities, 33 percent for cash and 11 percent a combination of the two. In 1968, the figures were 63 percent equities, 29 percent cash.

Auto Makers in U.S. Report 7% Production Fall in Year

By Robert W. Irvin
DETROIT, Jan. 6 (UPI)—U.S. auto production last year dropped 7 percent to 8.2 million units from the 8.84 million units assembled in 1968.

This made 1969 the fourth best for the U.S. industry. The record is 9.3 million cars built in 1965. Car production in January will be up from December. Wards estimates, at 651,000 cars. But this will still be off 195,000 from the 846,017 cars assembled in January, 1969.

Car production at all four major firms was down for the year. However, truck output was a record, totaling 1.96 million units, topping the old high of 1.85 million trucks assembled in 1968, according to Wards reports.

Car output in December totaled 611,696 units, down almost 103,000 from the 714,771 cars assembled in December, 1968. Output last month was also down from the 675,209 cars produced in November.

The industry has been cutting back car production to keep inventories in line with lower sales. Both General Motors and Chrysler have several plants scheduled to be closed during January as they were during the recent Christmas-New Year's holiday.

Car production in January will be up from December. Wards estimates, at 651,000 cars. But this will still be off 195,000 from the 846,017 cars assembled in January, 1969.

Car production at all four major firms was down for the year. However, truck output was a record, totaling 1.96 million units, topping the old high of 1.85 million trucks assembled in 1968, according to Wards reports.

Car output in December totaled 611,696 units, down almost 103,000 from the 714,771 cars assembled in December, 1968. Output last month was also down from the 675,209 cars produced in November.

The industry has been cutting back car production to keep inventories in line with lower sales. Both General Motors and Chrysler have several plants scheduled to be closed during January as they were during the recent Christmas-New Year's holiday.

Car production in January will be up from December. Wards estimates, at 651,000 cars. But this will still be off 195,000 from the 846,017 cars assembled in January, 1969.

Car production at all four major firms was down for the year. However, truck output was a record, totaling 1.96 million units, topping the old high of 1.85 million trucks assembled in 1968, according to Wards reports.

Car output in December totaled 611,696 units, down almost 103,000 from the 714,771 cars assembled in December, 1968. Output last month was also down from the 675,209 cars produced in November.

The industry has been cutting back car production to keep inventories in line with lower sales. Both General Motors and Chrysler have several plants scheduled to be closed during January as they were during the recent Christmas-New Year's holiday.

Car production in January will be up from December. Wards estimates, at 651,000 cars. But this will still be off 195,000 from the 846,017 cars assembled in January, 1969.

Car production at all four major firms was down for the year. However, truck output was a record, totaling 1.96 million units, topping the old high of 1.85 million trucks assembled in 1968, according to Wards reports.

Car output in December totaled 611,696 units, down almost 103,000 from the 714,771 cars assembled in December, 1968. Output last month was also down from the 675,209 cars produced in November.

The industry has been cutting back car production to keep inventories in line with lower sales. Both General Motors and Chrysler have several plants scheduled to be closed during January as they were during the recent Christmas-New Year's holiday.

Car production in January will be up from December. Wards estimates, at 651,000 cars. But this will still be off 195,000 from the 846,017 cars assembled in January, 1969.

Sea-Land
delivers
the goods
to
NORWAY
and saves
you money!

M.H. Meyerson
& Co., Inc.
Maintaining net markets in
the U.S. Over-the-Counter Securities
For Banks and Institutions
Our National Wire System
For direct overseas trades
call via Telex 1-250673
All deliveries in U.S. funds
through your New York bank
20 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New
Jersey 07310. Brokers and Dealers in
Over-the-Counter Securities
Member: First Jersey National Bank,
Jersey City, New Jersey

MEYERSON
LEVERAGE
FUNDING

ST
The Dryden Leverage Fund
a speculative fund in which
management hopes to make
your money grow and uses
sophisticated market
techniques toward
achieving that objective.

Prospectus free from
your securities dealer or
mail the coupon
Dryden Leverage Fund
c/o American Securities Corp.
100 Wall Street, New York 6, N.Y.
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Prices Raised By Kennecott

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (UPI)—Kennecott Copper Corp. today announced a price increase of approximately 8 percent on primary copper, matching similar moves by other producers.

The increase of four cents a pound is the fifth by the U.S. industry in just under a year. It brought Kennecott's wirebar price to 56 1/4 cents a pound, compared with 56 cents for Anaconda Co. and Phelps Corp. and 60 cents charged by Copper Range Co.

Kennecott's base price for full plate electrolytic copper cathodes was advanced by four cents to 55 cents a pound.

Copper product prices also continued to move higher as fabricators passed along the higher basic-metal costs.

Revere Copper and Brass today advanced its prices for copper and copper alloy products, bringing the price base for defense-rated orders to 56 cents a pound of copper content and the "blended" price for civilian orders 4 cents higher to 64 cents a pound of copper content.

The blended price was established by fabricators to reflect the cost of copper obtained from the major U.S. producers and premium-priced copper obtained from other sources, basically at London Metal Exchange prices.

The blended price was established by fabricators to reflect the cost of copper obtained from the major U.S. producers and premium-priced copper obtained from other sources, basically at London Metal Exchange prices.

The blended price was established by fabricators to reflect the cost of copper obtained from the major U.S. producers and premium-priced copper obtained from other sources, basically at London Metal Exchange prices.

The blended price was established by fabricators to reflect the cost of copper obtained from the major U.S. producers and premium-priced copper obtained from other sources, basically at London Metal Exchange prices.

Western
Australian
Mineral
Fund

Shareholders in this unique fund—the only international mutual fund specializing in Australian and other leading mineral and mining shares—will have the opportunity for investment in leading corporations in Australian mineral industries through the W.A.M.F. full-time professional investment managers.

Issue price: 25th April 1969 \$28.00 per share
Price 25th Nov. 1969 \$23.00
Current Price can be found under
"Share Prices" in the W.A.M.F. full-time professional investment managers.

Send me full details of W.A.M.F.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NEW DIRECTORS EXECUTIVE FUND OF CANADA LTD.

(Incorporated under the laws of Canada)

W. G. Futterlieb R. C. Pistell S. J. Tankows, Jr.
Zurich New York New York

Edwin C. McDonald, Chairman, and John Charles Rogers, President, announce the addition to the Board of Directors of Executive Fund of Canada Ltd., of Werther C. Futterlieb, Richard C. Pistell, and S. Joseph Tankows, Jr. This Board's international composition is now: Leslie W. Brown, Chairman; John G. Porteous, Q.C., John Charles Rogers, all of Montreal; Robert C. Beck, Kingston; T. Ross Moore, Quebec City; Harry J. Carmichael, Toronto; Edwin C. McDonald, Richard C. Pistell, S. Joseph Tankows, Jr., all of New York; Werther C. Futterlieb, Zurich, Switzerland; and the Right Honourable Lord Thompson of Fleet, London, England. The net asset value per share is quoted daily in the International Herald Tribune. Heavy Share Warrants are available through regular investment channels for same-day delivery and payment. For the convenience of investment dealers and their clients, the following Custodians maintain inventories of certificates in various denominations: The Royal Bank of Canada, London; Leobach & Co. N.Y., Amsterdam; The Bank of Nova Scotia, Montreal; Firstbank & Co. Verwaltungsgesellschaft, Zurich; and the Bank of Nova Scotia, Beirut. The office of the Fund is located in Montreal at 1350 Sherbrooke Street West.

IGN International Chemical & Nuclear Corporation

has acquired

Nutritional Biochemicals Corporation

The undersigned assisted IGN in this transaction.

Smith, Barney & Co.
Incorporated

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]


-1974-75 - Stocks and Bonds										-1973-74 - Stocks and Bonds										-1972-73 - Stocks and Bonds										
First High Low Last Chg					First High Low Last Chg					First High Low Last Chg					First High Low Last Chg					First High Low Last Chg					First High Low Last Chg					
27	95	100	98	99	100	100	100	100	100	27	95	100	98	99	100	27	95	100	98	99	27	95	100	98	99	27	95	100	98	99
28	95	100	98	99	100	100	100	100	100	28	95	100	98	99	100	28	95	100	98	99	28	95	100	98	99	28	95	100	98	99
29	95	100	98	99	100	100	100	100	100	29	95	100	98	99	100	29	95	100	98	99	29	95	100	98	99	29	95	100	98	99
30	95	100	98	99	100	100	100	100	100	30	95	100	98	99	100	30	95	100	98	99	30	95	100	98	99	30	95	100	98	99
31	95	100	98	99	100	100	100	100	100	31	95	100	98	99	100	31	95	100	98	99	31	95	100	98	99	31	95	100	98	99
32	95	100	98	99	100	100	100	100	100	32	95	100	98	99	100	32	95	100	98	99	32	95	100	98	99	32	95	100	98	99
33	95	100	98	99	100	100	100	100	100	33	95	100	98	99	100	33	95	100	98	99	33	95	100	98	99	33	95	100	98	99
34	95	100	98	99	100	100	100	100	100	34	95	100	98	99	100	34	95	100	98	99	34	95	100	98	99	34	95	100	98	99
35	95	100	98	99	100	100	100	100	100	35	95	100	98	99	100	35	95	100	98	99	35	95	100	98	99	35	95	100	98	99
36	95	100	98	99	100	100	100	100	100	36	95	100	98	99	100	36	95	100	98	99	36	95	100	98	99	36	95	100	98	99
37	95	100	98	99	100	100	100	100	100	37	95	100	98	99	100	37	95	100	98	99	37	95	100	98	99	37	95	100	98	99
38	95	100	98	99	100	100	100	100	100	38	95	100	98	99	100	38	95	100	98	99	38	95	100	98	99	38	95	100	98	99
39	95	100	98	99	100	100	100	100	100	39	95	100	98	99	100	39	95	100	98	99	39	95	100	98	99	39	95	100	98	99
40	95	100	98	99	100	100	100	100	100	40	95	100	98	99	100	40	95	100	98	99	40	95	100	98	99	40	95	100	98	99
41	95	100	98	99	100	100	100	100	100	41	95	100	98	99	100	41	95	100	98	99	4									

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds			
Aar Ling 84-91.....	84	91	91
Amar 40-42.....	82	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 40-42.....	82	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 44-46.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 48-50.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 52-54.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 56-58.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 60-62.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 64-66.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 68-70.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 72-74.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 76-78.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 80-82.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 84-86.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 88-90.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 92-94.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 96-98.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 100-102.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 104-106.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 108-110.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 112-114.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 116-118.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 120-122.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 124-126.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 128-130.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 132-134.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 136-138.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 140-142.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 144-146.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 148-150.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 152-154.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 156-158.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 160-162.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 164-166.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 168-170.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 172-174.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 176-178.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 180-182.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 184-186.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 188-190.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 192-194.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 196-198.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 200-202.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 204-206.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 208-210.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 212-214.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 216-218.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 220-222.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 224-226.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 228-230.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 232-234.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 236-238.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 240-242.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 244-246.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 248-250.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 252-254.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 256-258.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 260-262.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 264-266.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 268-270.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 272-274.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 276-278.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 280-282.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 284-286.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 288-290.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 292-294.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 296-298.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 300-302.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 304-306.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 308-310.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 312-314.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 316-318.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 320-322.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 324-326.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 328-330.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 332-334.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 336-338.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 340-342.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 344-346.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 348-350.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 352-354.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 356-358.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 360-362.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 364-366.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 368-370.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 372-374.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 376-378.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 380-382.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 384-386.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 388-390.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 392-394.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 396-398.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 400-402.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 404-406.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 408-410.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 412-414.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 416-418.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 420-422.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 424-426.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 428-430.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 432-434.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 436-438.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 440-442.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 444-446.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 448-450.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 452-454.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 456-458.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 460-462.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 464-466.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 468-470.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 472-474.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 476-478.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 480-482.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 484-486.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 488-490.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 492-494.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 496-498.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 500-502.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 504-506.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 508-510.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 512-514.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 516-518.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 520-522.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 524-526.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 528-530.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 532-534.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 536-538.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 540-542.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 544-546.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 548-550.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 552-554.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 556-558.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 560-562.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 564-566.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 568-570.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 572-574.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 576-578.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 580-582.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 584-586.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 588-590.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 592-594.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 596-598.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 600-602.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 604-606.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 608-610.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 612-614.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 616-618.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 620-622.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 624-626.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 628-630.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 632-634.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 636-638.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 640-642.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 644-646.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 648-650.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 652-654.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 656-658.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 660-662.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 664-666.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 668-670.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 672-674.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 676-678.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 680-682.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 684-686.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 688-690.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 692-694.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 696-698.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 700-702.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 704-706.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 708-710.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 712-714.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 716-718.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 720-722.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 724-726.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 728-730.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 732-734.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 736-738.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 740-742.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 744-746.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 748-750.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 752-754.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 756-758.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 760-762.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 764-766.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 768-770.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 772-774.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 776-778.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 780-782.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 784-786.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 788-790.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 792-794.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 796-798.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 800-802.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 804-806.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 808-810.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 812-814.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 816-818.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 820-822.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 824-826.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 828-830.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 832-834.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 836-838.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 840-842.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 844-846.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 848-850.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 852-854.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 856-858.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 860-862.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 864-866.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 868-870.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 872-874.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 876-878.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 880-882.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 884-886.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 888-890.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 892-894.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 896-898.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 900-902.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 904-906.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 908-910.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 912-914.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 916-918.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 920-922.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 924-926.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 928-930.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 932-934.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 936-938.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 940-942.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 944-946.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 948-950.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 952-954.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 956-958.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 960-962.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 964-966.....	82 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amco 968-970.....	8		

62	30%	Dur	Lt	1.66	545	25 1/2	25 1/2	24	24 1/2	- 1/2	53%	Ga Pac .80B
37 1/2	22%	Dq	4.20	21.70	2160	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/2	78 1/2	GaPac pfl.64
35%	26	Dq	4.20	21.70	2160	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/2	78 1/2	GaPac pfl.64

[illegible][illegible][illegible]



VALUE LINE

Coming Jan. 16th

Value Line's new evaluations of these **AEROSPACE AND AUTOMOTIVE STOCKS**

AEROSPACE

Aerojet-General
AMALCO Industries, Inc.
Boeing Aircraft Corp.
Bendix Corporation
Boeing Company
CGL Corp.
Cessna Aircraft
Curtis-Wright
Fairchild Hiller
General Dynamics
Grumman
Lockheed
LTV Aerospace
Martin Marietta
McDonnell Douglas
Northrop Corp.
Rockwell Corp.
Sundstrand Corp.
Tibco Chemical
TRW Inc.

Federal-Mogul

AUTO & TRUCK

AMC Motors
Chevrolet Motors
Chrysler
Ford Motor
General Motors
Fiat/Chrysler
Goodyear Industries
White Motor

AUTO PARTS

Avia Industries
Associated Spring
Borg-Warner
Bosch Company
Champion Spark Plug
Dana Corporation
Eaton Yale & Towne
Eltra Mfg. Co.
Elna Corp.

ESS, Inc.

Garlock Inc.
General Battery Corp.
Gomco Parts Co.
Gould Inc.
Hercules-Alcon Corp.
Hovnar Ball & Bearing
Houdaille Industries
Kelsey-Sears
Libbey-Owens-Ford
Marmont Corp.
McGraw Corp.
Midland-Ross Corp.
Monroe Auto Equipment
Purifier, Inc.
Raybestos-Manhattan
Shafter-Klohn
Smith (Chrysler) Corp.
Stewart-Warner
Timken Roller Bearing

These evaluations are not reprints of outdated reports. They comprise the January 16th Ratings & Reports section of the weekly Value Line Investment Survey, along with these 41 stocks in three other industries:

TIRE & RUBBER

American Esmo Corp.
Armstrong Rubber
Corville Corp.
Coco Tire & Rubber
Dayco
Fresenius
General Tire
Goodrich
Greengard Tire
Lycral

**AGRICULTURAL
EQUIPMENT**

Allis-Chalmers
J. I. Case

Deere & Co.

International Harvester
Massey-Ferguson
Sellen, Inc.

PRECISION INSTRUMENT

Bausch & Lomb
Beckman Instruments
Bell & Howell
Brewer & Noyl
Burruss, Inc.
Belovis Watch Co.
Conco Instruments
Crescent Tool Co.
Eckman Kodak
Eli & Goss
Eloa National Industries

Fischer & Porter Co.

Fisher Scientific
General Time
Hawkins Watch Co.
Hewlett-Packard Co.
Itek Co.
Leeds & Northrup Co.
Nares Scientific
Industries
Pac-Me-Elmer Corp.
Polaroid Corp.
Sargent Welch Scientific
Simmonds Precision
Products
Teknomic, Inc.
Vesder Industries

If we receive your \$5 fee by this Friday, you will receive — on the same schedule as our regular subscribers — this complete edition covering all 100 stocks above... plus the next three weekly editions of full-page reports covering about 300 common stocks in these industries:

**Air Transport
Railroad
Shipping & Shipbuilding
Truck & Bus Lines
Conglomerates
Petroleum**

**Natural Gas
Coal & Uranium
Chemical
Drug
Toiletries/Cosmetics
Shoe**

This is a total of about 400 full-page reports during your trial subscription.

For your copies of four issues starting with the January 16th edition, fill in the coupon below and mail it to us.

In fairness to regular subscribers, who pay \$167 a year for the service (equivalent to \$12.84 for 4 issues), this special low rate trial fee of \$5 is limited to those who have not had such a subscription within the past six months.

☐ Start my 4-week trial subscription to The Value Line Investment Survey with the January 16th issue of full reports on 100 stocks. I enclose \$5.

☐ I prefer a 3-month trial for \$44

☐ I prefer a one-year subscription for \$167

☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me

If dissatisfied for any reason, I have up to 30 days to return the material for a full refund under your money-back guarantee.

Signature _____

Name (please print) _____

Address _____ **BA-132 A**

City _____ **State** _____ **Zip** _____

(Subscription fees are deductible for income tax purposes. N.Y.C. residents, please add 4% sales tax to the N.Y. State residents' and applicable sales tax.)

ARNOLD BERNHARDT & CO., INC.
5 East 44th Street • New York, N.Y. 10017

(No assignment of this agreement will be valid without subscriber's consent.)

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

G. D. Searle (U. K.) Ltd.
(a wholly-owned subsidiary of G. D. Searle & Co.)

has acquired 100% of the ordinary shares of

The Baird & Tatlock Group

The undersigned initiated this transaction and assisted in the negotiations on behalf of G. D. Searle (U. K.) Ltd.

Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

January 7, 1970

219,100	18%	100	
177,400	14%	100	
157,400	25%	100	
134,600	27%	100	
124,100	34%	+24%	
121,100	16%	-7%	
113,600	22%	100	
108,800	20%	100	
104,600	37%	-7%	
92,500	19%	100	
92,500	23%	-1%	
90,800	100%	-10%	
89,600	25%	-2%	
88,400	33%	-4%	
RCA.			
Volume, all stocks, 11,468,608 shares.			
Volume, 15 stocks, 1,812,700 shares.			
Ratio, 14 stocks, 15.8 percent.			
Average price, 15 stocks, \$32.10.			
New 1968-70 highs, 11 lows, 13.			
Averages traded in, 1,892.			
Advances, 485; declines, 890; unchanged, 225.			
N.Y. stock index: 63.00 -0.38; industrials: 65.05 -0.38; transportation: 58.17 -0.42; utility: 59.81 -0.20; finance: 63.10 -0.01.			
Most Actives—American			
Airlift Int'l	307,300	3%	+ 1/4
Norfolk Inc	151,100	26%	+ 1/4
Algo ELEC	67,200	47%	+2 3/4
Shoney Co	66,300	5%	- 3/4
Celanese	48,700	12%	- 1/4
Silk Corp	46,400	25%	- 1/4
AutoData P	45,300	41%	+ 1/2
Synco	42,900	57%	+ 1/2
Astrodata	44,400	31%	- 1/4
Electronic S	43,100	24%	+ 1/2
Aggreg total stock sales			4,830,000
Stock sales year ago			4,077,100
Am. stock index:			
High	Low	Close	Net Chg.
627.15	626.02	626.43	-5.37

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	111.59	114.68	110.57	113.44	7.65
20 Trd	161.46	164.01	160.57	161.35	+ 2.12
15 UN	112.40	114.14	111.07	112.85	+ 1.26
65 S&P	269.10	270.10	264.34	266.27	+ 2.38

Standard & Poor's				
	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	162.25	161.45	162.21	- 4
20 Railroads	59.10	58.14	58.00	- 31
35 Utilities	58.86	58.43	57.94	-48
500 Stocks	93.61	92.13	92.82	-24

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
	Shares	Buy	Sell	*Short
Jan. 4	704,148	480,237	2,898	
Jan. 5	476,538	350,871	1,104	
Dec. 31	801,341	1,149,201	5,014	
Dec. 20	665,471	968,787	2,024	
Dec. 22	568,798	703,171	2,265	
* These totals are included in the				

an established Registered Representative looking for a first-class affiliation?

By first-class, we mean:

- 1. One of the top U.S. brokerage firms.**
- 2. Supporting research department with a staff of fundamental, technical and regional analysts.**
- 3. Full range of services: mutual funds, options, investment advisory service, mergers and acquisitions, commodities.**
- 4. Active and growing underwriting and block trading departments.**
- 5. A smooth-working special back-office operations unit for foreign sales.**

As part of a vigorous expansion program for our European operations (in Brussels, Geneva and Milan) we are seeking self-motivated Registered Representatives with established production or those who have the potential to become big producers.

We offer excellent compensation and fringe benefits plus unusual opportunities to develop institutional clientele.

Our Registered Representatives know of this ad. Send your resume, in confidence, to box "D. 1610, Herald Tribune, Paris.

مکتبہ اسلامیہ لاہور

**JUST ASK YOUR HOTEL
CONCIERGE** to have the
International Herald Trib-
une delivered to your
room. He'll be glad to ac-
commodate you.

a
 toast
 from
 the
 host

**We invite you to join
a happy investment
party
we will be delighted
to be your host
in Portugal**

BANCO ESPÍRITO SANTO E COMERCIAL DE LISBOA
your gate to golden business
HEAD OFFICE: 95/112, Rua do Comércio - LISBON - Portugal - Tel: 30351

ARE NO-LOAD FUNDS A BARGAIN?

Let FundScope's exclusive report show you.


N.Y. Highs and Lows

NEW HIGH-5-1

led Mills	Memroe Exp
Can Says	Phillips Murr
Diebold	Schaffer Cp
Garber Pd	Seniole Rich
IBM	Trane Union
McDonald	

NEW LOW-5-12.....

Armco of Wl	Gord, Wirth A
Colg Palm- pf	Gr- W Flinn
Cont Rinal	Masonite
Crane Co	RCA
Genl Ham	RCB cvcp
DayPL of B	Stauff 160p
Gen Elec	



UNITED STATES FIND FIND

**LONG-TERM,
STABLE GROWTH
THROUGH REAL ESTATE**

A unique, balanced fund which coordinates investments between real estate and securities. UGF is the first international no-load fund (no sales charges) which means all your capital begins earning immediately.

Price Jan. 1, 1970: U.S. \$147.
Appreciation since January 1,

1968: 47%.

U.S. INVESTMENT SERVICES
(Insurance, Retirement)

 **USIS Information Services Office**
Bäumchenstrasse 42, Dept. 9 R. e.
8050 Zurich, Switzerland

Enclosed is \$_____ to open my
account. (Make check payable to United
Growth Fund)

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

☐ Send FREE Phenolol Newsletter
Send DGF Prospectus

1

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

Of 380 mutual funds surveyed, 71 charge no sales commission, while the rest make a sales charge of 1% to 8.85%. From the standpoint of your dollar's worth, Fundscope compares BUYING COST (sales commission) with PERFORMANCE RESULTS and comes up with some very significant information. It shows that for our tabulated 12-month period, among the TOP 10%, 7 are No-Load funds... for the latest 5-year period, 13 of the TOP 10% are Load funds and 6 are No-Load funds. FUNDSCOPE COVERS THE FUNDS. In addition, you'll see exactly how the 5 top No-Load money managers from every state and 48 foreign nations rate Fundscope. New in its 12th year, this independent mutual fund bible helps you move toward more intelligent investing. FUNDSCOPE COVERS 380 MUTUAL FUNDS. THIS BY FAR THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE REGULAR COVERAGE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC. Whether you want to see exactly how your fund performed as compared with others, or you want more facts before you consider buying, selling or switching any funds, you'll find exclusive unbiased material.

SPECIAL OFFER (New trial subscribers only)
Send just \$19 for a 3-month trial subscription to FundScope including:

- A. The previously mentioned January issue featuring "NO-LOAD FUNDS vs. LOAD FUNDS."
- B. Which funds ranked highest in 1989? Our February issue which gives you performance results for 1989

Packed with factual data, FundScope's exclusive report reveals which No-Load funds are a "bargain" and which are expensive. Learn how to avoid "hidden costs" and make a purchase of mutual funds a bargain. Learn which No-Load funds outperformed which Load funds.

PLUS 3 BIG BONUSES

1. **1969 MUTUAL FUNO GUIDE.** Published each April this dynamic book contains 308 pages of vital data on 380 funds. Included are their addresses and numerous performance and statistical features. (10¢)

Also in January, articles of interest to all investors:

- 1. **IS THERE A "KEOGH PLAN"?** Are No-Load funds suitable for short-term speculation? FundSource answers these and many other questions designed to help you avoid the pitfalls that trap so many uninformed investors.
- 2. **COMBINING MUTUAL FUNDS & LIFE INSURANCE FOR FINANCIAL SECURITY.** A special article that tells what is behind these combination packages.
- 3. **KEOGH IS FOR YOU.** An in-depth 8-page report that thoroughly covers the plan's 35 major aspects. Close

**SEC'S INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR STUDY
PAYROLL PLANS FOR MUTUAL FUNDS
NEW FUNDS IN REGISTRATION
FUNDS RANKED BY SIZE (TOTAL NET ASSETS)
FOCUS ON FUNDS**

IF your goal is successful performance from mutual funds, let FundScope provide you with these facts. NO OTHER PUBLICATION IS LIKE FUNDSCOPE. IT PRESENTS INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE ANYWHERE ELSE — AT ANY PRICE. Before you make any important decisions regarding mutual funds, you need it at your fingertips.

above offer with a full 14-month subscription, send \$64.00 (10-day returnable guarantee). Include ZIP. FUNOSCOPE COVERS 380 AMERICAN (NO EUROPEAN) FUNDS.

FundScope Dept. PH-4, Suite 700
1900 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif. 90067

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.

Journal of Management Education 36(7) 809-824
© The Author(s) 2012
Reprints and permissions: <http://www.sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav>

Jan. 6, 1978

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	170	Matsuo E. Ind.	81
Canon Cam.	538	Mitsui B. Wk	90
Dai. Mfg.	245	Mitsui Hy. Ind.	81
Fuji Bank	510	Mitsui & Co.	19
Fuji Photo	365	Mitsubishi	27
Fujiwara E.	405	Nippon Elec.	...
Hitech	187	Shideco	...
Honda	116	Sony Corp.	1,60
K. Mah.	180	Suntimatek Bk.	35
Kan. Corp.	1,800	Taiichi Marine	10
Kao Soap	865	Takeda Chem.	47
Kansai El.	650	Tajima	...
Kirin Brewery	178	Teiko Marine	20
Kumagai	354	Toyo Rayon	...
Nishiki & Wk.	218	Toyota Motor	35

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

The position as of December 31, 1967
Totalled 42.8 billion Frs., compared

42 billions on November 4, 1968.
Under Liabilities, Deposits of the Client

amounted to 29.3 billion Frs.
Under Assets, "Current Accounts" on

"Guaranteed Advances" represented 5
billion Frs.

Funds available reached 33.5 billion Fr.

BANK WIDEMANN & CO AG

Linthebühlstrasse 12

8023 ZÜRICH PHONE 23 56 12

SWITZERLAND TELEX 52246

"Printed in 1964"

January

Linthesberggasse 12
8023 ZÜRICH PHONE 23 56 12
SWITZERLAND TELEX 52246
"Established 1934"

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

KOHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL

... ..

PEANUTS

1. GREETINGS, YOU HAVE BEEN SELECTED BY THE HEAD BEAGLE FOR A SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT.

2. WHEN YOU ARE SELECTED BY THE HEAD BEAGLE FOR A SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT, YOU SAY A FEW QUICK GOODBYES, AND RUSH OFF!

3. I'VE NEVER KNOWN ANYONE BEFORE WHO WAS SELECTED BY THE HEAD BEAGLE FOR A SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT.

B.C.

1. WHAT'S THAT YOU'RE DOING THERE?

2. I'M HAVING A GAME OF BINK.

3. ...AND I BLEW TWELVE BUCKS ON AN EDUCATIONAL TOY.

L.I.L. ABNER

1. DO SPATCH COUPLES ARRIVE FROM ALOVER THE WORLD—

2. 'GOTTA SEPARATE!! ALL WIVES IN THE TOWN HALL—ALL 'HUSBANDS' IN THE STABLES!!

3. HOORAY!! JUST LIKE TH' GOOD OLD DAYS!!

4. AFTER TH' RACE YOU'LL BE LEGALLY MARRIED AN' YO' KIN REZOOM TOGETHERNESS!!

5. GRRNN!!

6. NOTHIN' GOOD EVER LASTS!!

BEETLE BAILEY

1. AMOS! GET UP AND GET BUSY!

2. IF YOU LIE AROUND ON YOUR BACK LIKE THAT YOU'LL GET CURVATURE OF THE SPINE!

3. AW, THAT'S JUST AN OLD WIVES' TALE!

4. I FORGOT ONE THING—SHE'S AN OLD WIFE!

MISS PEACH

1. LINDA YOU ARE THE VERY FIRST TO KNOW: ARTHUR AND I ARE ENGAGED!

2. OH, FRANCINE, HOW LOVELY!

3. WELL, I'VE GOT TO RUN. YOU TWO CHAT.

4. I'M SO FLATTERED TO BE THE FIRST TO KNOW ABOUT YOUR ENGAGEMENT!

5. YES, STILL, I FEEL SHE SHOULD HAVE TOLD ME FIRST.

BUZ SAWYER

1. AND WE HAVE AN AFFIDAVIT FROM THE TWO GIRLS AT GOI LA VACA, APARTMENT 18, THAT THESE BOYS HAD MARIJUANA AND WERE SMOKING IT...

2. ...AND THERE ARE SHREDS OF MARIJUANA LEFT IN ONE OF THE GIRLS' ASHTRAYS.

3. I'LL BET THEY HAD OLD PEPPER IN COURT BECAUSE OF THAT CRIMINAL CASE.

4. I'M BINDING YOU BOTH OVER TO CRIMINAL COURT AND SETTING YOUR BOND AT \$1,500 EACH.

5. WELL, SURE, WE NEVER SAW PEPPER BEFORE.

WIZARD OF ID

1. YOU WERE A FROG?

2. YES—A WICKED OLD WITCH CAST THIS SPELL ON—

3. MY PRINCE!

4. SMACK

5. ...AND I USED TO THINK NOTHING COULD BE WORSE THAN TO END UP IN A HIGH SCHOOL BIOLOGY CLASS.

6. MY PRINCE!

7. SMACK

REX MORGAN M.D.

1. WILLIE'S LEAVING FOR NEW YORK TONIGHT, JUNE—FOR GOOD? HE WANTS YOU TO GO WITH HIM, PLEASE, BELIEVE ME—YOU SHOULD!

2. I THINK I'D BETTER STAY ALONE WITH HIM NOW, MELISSA!

3. I'M JUST GOING TO MAKE A VERY BRIEF STATEMENT, JUNE—AND I DON'T MIND IF MELISSA LISTENS TO WHAT I SAY!

4. AS YOU WISH, WILLIE!

5. IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING I'M VERY MUCH IN LOVE WITH YOU, JUNE—AND I WANT TO MARRY YOU! IF YOUR ANSWER IS NO, I'LL NEVER BOTHER YOU AGAIN.

6. IN OTHER WORDS, I'M LEAVING TO-NIGHT—WITH OR WITHOUT YOU!

POGO

1. YOU'RE GOIN' AT THIS BUSINESS OF REARRANGING THE YEAR IN A COMPLETELY WRONG-HEADED MANNER—

2. YOU'RE WORKING ON MONTEZ—A SOLID YEAR OF OCTOBER, FOR EXAMPLE—WHAT'S A YEAR START WITH? ONE DAY?

3. IT STARTS WITH A NIGHT—NEW YEAR'S EVE!

4. IT ENDS WITH NEW YEAR'S EVE!

5. NEW YEAR'S EVE IS A BEGINNING—HOW CAN ANYTHING END WITH A BEGINNING?

6. WELL, I COULDN'T END WITHOUT A BEGINNING.

RIP KIRBY

1. YOU'VE RUINED EVERYTHING! I'LL—

2. WAY TO YOUR GRANDFATHER, MR. MYLES!

3. IT'S WALTER! HE'S DONE THIS!

4. COMING, DESMOND!

BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The declarer ducked twice, and won West's ten with the ace on the third round. East signaled encouragement to his partner by playing the six, the two, and finally the four.

South played the heart ace and had to guess whether to continue with the queen or the ten. He made the right guess by playing the queen.

When West took his heart king and the jack fell from East, West knew the heart situation. South still had the ten, and the suit was blocked, temporarily. The obvious play of the club nine would have solved South's problem immediately, permitting him to discard the heart ten.

West appreciated this point, and found the killing play. He led the diamond king to remove dummy's quick entry before the declarer could unblock his hearts. This brilliant maneuver is called the Merrimac Coup, and should not be confused with the Deschappelles Coup, which uses a similar play to create an entry in the hand of the other defender.

South was forced to take the diamond king with the ace in

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 104		♠ 10	
♥ 976		♥ 8	
♦ 9		♦ 8	
♣ —		♣ 8	

WEST		EAST	
♠ 9763		♠ 10	
♥ 8		♥ 10	
♦ 9		♦ 8	
♣ 9		♣ 8	

SOUTH		NORTH	
♠ AKQ		♠ 104	
♥ 10		♥ 97643	
♦ 75		♦ A932	
♣ —		♣ J5	

South led the heart ten, giving East a disastrous problem. He made the disastrous mistake of throwing the club eight, allowing South to establish a diamond trick—without losing a club trick—and made his contract.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South 2 N.T. West 3 N.T. East 3 N.T. Pass. West led the club king.

CAFE	PLEAO	RHEA	AFEX	RIDGE	FEELS	REAR	SAIGER	CLASH	BRAND	TRIV	ELLIES
SUNORY	SUITABLE	CROSS	MARC	LOOM	AIR	EGOTISTS	OVIL	LESS	RUME	HAZER	ELEGANT
WANT	PIROR	BLUEST	CARENEED	LAUNA	ENACT	SODA	AVIT	RAVES	JADS	BEIS	SEEDY
SHAH											

DENNIS THE MENACE



"AW, MOM! YOU'RE SPOSED TO SAY, 'GEE, YOU LOOK NICE!' YOU'RE NOT SPOSED TO SAY, 'GO WASH YOUR HANDS!'."

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DUTEE

RUYS

CLAMBE

GROAFE

HE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: MURKY WHINE LACKY PLOWED
Answer: What the snake in the grass did when he was caught in the act—WORMED HIS WAY OUT.

BOOKS

FROM THE CRASH TO THE BLITZ, 1929-1939

The New York Times Chronicle of American Life

By Cabell Phillips. Produced and art directed by Harris Levine. Macmillan. 596 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IN "PART OF OUR TIME," Murray Kempton suggested that each decade creates its own myth, and that succeeding decades wait, with knives in their hands, to kill the old myth and carve a new one. What made "Part of Our Time" the only great book we have about America in the 1930s was Kempton's sympathy for the children, the private casualties of the social myth.

Like Kempton, Cabell Phillips identifies the myth of the 30s as "The Revolutionary Decade." Unlike Kempton, who retold it from the viewpoint of the children (union organizers, ex-Communists), Phillips retells it from the viewpoint of the father, who was of course Franklin Roosevelt.

I suspect it is easier to believe in a myth when one sees it through the father's eyes than when one sees it through the eyes of the children. The father is dead; the children live on, and in them the myth is a kind of glaucoma.

Thus, in "From the Crash to the Blitz," the Wall Street tickers extrude their awful news. Apple-sellers throng the boulevards. The bonus army is routed by Douglas MacArthur. Jim Farley and William Randolph Hearst conspire to make a president. The New Deal rides again: the bank holiday, the 100 days of legislative blitzkrieg, the Pecora investigation, "the slaughter of the little pigs," the blue eagle of N.R.A. soars once more, and a planned economy gets shot down. Out of the lalasse-faire into the alphabet soup.

Harry Hopkins, Huey Long, John L. Lewis and Father Coughlin are all wound up like mechanical dolls and make their ghostly motions. Al Landon lets down the Literary Digest. Taft, responded by the Supreme Court, President Roosevelt tries to pack it; inconvenienced by congressional opponents, he tries to purge them. Both adventures end, after a squandering of political capital, in disaster.

Finally, one must wonder, along with Carl Oglesby and others—whether some deduction and concluding shouldn't be added to the question of private failure of nerve, a psychological trauma, brought about by the depression.

Can the men and women who once experienced joblessness at desperation, to whom security is today the preeminent psych. necessity, adjust to an economy of abundance, a devaluation of the work ethic as well as of dollar, a speculation in securities on which their children are venturing?

Mr. Leonard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD—By Will We

ACROSS

1 Vessel with one mast.

6 Spirited horse.

10 Poor poker hand.

14 Skeleton group.

15 Soft palates.

16 Colorful fish.

17 Surreptitious.

19 Rebel of Rhode Island.

20 Cap.

21 Clubs.

22 Volcano in Martinique.

23 Gulf of South China Sea.

25 Indonesian coin.

26 Exotic.

27 Certain events at Shea.

30 Supernatural being.

32 Do newspaper work.

33 Housewives' worry: abt.

36 Coins enclosed in paper.

39 Enthusiastic.

41 Further.

42 Southern constellation.

44 Lost to view.

45 "The birds—"

48 Planets.

51 ——— volatile.

52 Guns a motor.

53 Quick.

56 Certain flavors.

58 Tiff.

59 Copied.

60 Undervalued.

62 Bare.

63 Chill.

64 Cured.

65 Bridge bid.

66 Gender: Abbr.

67 Peewee.

DOWN

1 Rabbit tails.

2 Veranda.

3 Elimination via a coin toss.

4 Galena.

5 Hair job, for short.

6 Shore bird.

7 Exact satisfaction.

8 Beverages.

9 Counter.

10 Cowboy specialties.

11 Samoan island.

12 Nostrils.

13 Fairy-tale number.

18 Singer Johnny.

22 Record beforehand.

24 Move aimlessly.

26 French friend.

28 Gathered by degrees.

29 Cutting tool.

30 Make a stab at.

31 Canapé item.

33 Belmont offering.

34 Cow's morsel.

35 Entomology initials.

37 Field of study.

38 Exclamation of disgust.

40 Glance of sorts.

43 Kind of complex.

45 In the same place: Latin.

46 Insect-eater of Madagascar.

47 Fixed course.

48 Small weights.

49 Place for a carnation.

50 Entertainment form.

53 Ayes and nays.

54 Rutabaga.

56 Great Prefix.

57 Cliff.

60 Hoover, for instance: form.

61 Irritation.

مكتبة لاصول

Miss Jacot managed to find time for a hotel birthday celebration in between her giant slalom victory in Berchtesgaden, West Germany, Sunday, and today's triumph.

"It's another wonderful birthday present," she said. "What more can I ask for. Yesterday there was no race and I received only a cake," but no title.

Miss Jacot said her big goal now is to qualify as a driver's license. She did not talk about her racing, which has become routine. She won her third of the season. She also won the slalom at Val d'Isere last month. She now has 121 World Cup points, 50 more than the second-place Françoise Macchi of France.

**EVERY
WEDNESDAY**
the **FRENCH NATIONAL LOTTERY**
IS DRAWN
FIRST PRIZE: 1 MILLION Frs.
TICKET: 26 Frs. TENTH: 3 Frs.

Ind. 61, K. No. 12. 75.
Valparaiso 60, W. 70.
St. Mary's 12, 14, 72. Milan-Orleans 62.
Nippon 66, Beloit 81.

SOUTHWEST

Howard Payne 83, NW Texas 78.
K. New Area 83, SW Ocala 79.
Fla. 81.
Baylor 81, Texas 50.
Carpus Christi 62, Tex. Luth. 60.
San Houston 90, Cal. Union 77.
New Mexico 80, Tex. 82, Tex-Paso 60.
Pan American 30, No. Mich. 23.
Tex. Tech 80, DC-Santa Barbara 87.
Cal. 80, Cal. 80, Cal. 80.
Trinity (Tex.) 71, Pepperdine 60.
Tex. Southern 84, Miss. Christian 34.
Wayland 58, Abilene-Verdian 54.

PAC. WEST

Jacksonville 82, Hawaii 58.
Houston 102, SUBPAC 87.
Seattle U. 100, Portland U. 72.
West. Wash. 87, DC-Davis 85.
Ural 81, Ural 81, Ural 81.
Playward 81, 90, Alaska 72.

TOWNSMENTS

Halter Kavitation (Int. Sound)

Georgetown (Ky.) 30, Fla. A&M 88.

Others receiving votes, alphabetically:
Florida: Charles LaBelle, Notre Dame,
Georgia: Southern University, Tennessee State,
Tennessee State, Tusculo.

COACHES' POLL
By United Press International

UCLA (28)	241
Kentucky (7)	205
South Carolina	186
Michigan	177
North Carolina	145
New Mexico St.	122
Jacksonville	87
Michigan	86
Ohio University	66
Tennessee	56
Washington	49
N.C. State	40
Marquette	37
Dartmouth	27
Davidson	26
Notre Dame	25
Oklahoma	23
Oregon (7-2)	13
Washington	11
Santa Clara (7-2)	9
Wyoming (9-3)	8

Others receiving 5 or more points:
Mississippi, Mississippi State, Louisville,

SKIING—As Lake Placid, N.Y., boys' and girls' national championships were held Jan. 19-25 last, the boys' and girls' national championships with two jumps of 100 feet each.

Jim Miller, 22, finished a third in the boys' national races to take the national boys' 100-meter championship. Miller was on the side with 41.6 points. He was followed in the standings by Mike DeLoe, 20, who finished second with 39.5 points. DeLoe went after placing third in the jump. The skiers were trying for berths on the U.S. team to take part in the next world championships in Czechoslovakia next month.

At Mendhöfen, West Germany, Franz Koller of West Germany was the winner of the 100-meter race with a time of 41.6 seconds. Edo Daminio of Italy was second with 39.4 and Alfred Winkler of West Germany was third with 39.5 seconds.

At Lake Placid, the Olympic biathlete won the 100-meter race with a time of 41.6 seconds. The winner was a 20-year-old Magnus Myrnes of Norway.

were followed by 31-year-old compatriot **Stig Söderberg**, who won in 1974.

At Val d'Isère, France, Briton **David Söderrood** won the giant slalom event and the 1976 world championship.

At Innsbruck, Austria, in 1977, the 25-year-old **Solgan Philip** of Belgium, the 22-year-old **Danielle Paccu** won the women's giant slalom, followed by **Solgan's** Karin Vass of Norway.

ICE HOCKEY—At London, Ontario, the Czechoslovakian National team came off with a pair of third-period goals to beat the Soviet Union 4-1.

At Ottawa, the next night, **Bill Hindm** scored early in the third period and gave the Canadians a 2-1 victory over the Russians.

At Garmsh, the Soviet Union won the European junior championship, beating Czechoslovakia, 5-3. Sweden blanked the Czechs 4-0.

The 1978 world championship in Innsbruck was fourth, West Germany trounced Switzerland 5-1.

TENNIS—At Perth, Allan Stone beat **Phil Dene**, 6-2, 6-7, 6-7, in the men's singles final.

The women's singles title went to **Margaret Court** won her fifth WTA Australian women's championship, beating

[illegible]

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

WORLD FAMOUS

LIDO

Nightly at 11 p.m. and 1.15 a.m.
Two different worlds

Grand Prix

**MINIMUM PER PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED**

50¢	with 1/2 bottle of champagne or 2 glasses
81¢	with champagne and 1/2 bottle of champagne or 2 glasses

DINNER-DANCE AT 8.30 p.m.
RESERVATIONS - 15 MINUTES



AND ONE TO GO—Harada is sent through ropes in 14th round by the champion.

